The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1873. NUMBER 150.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS AND PROPERTY OWNERS.

HYATT AND HIS PATENT LIGHTS AGAINST Edwin Lee Brown.

I have employed S. A. Goodwin, Esq., to bring suit against Mr. Brown, to deprive him of powers he is using to intimidate the public and "impair" the rights of my New York Licensees. Mr. Brown has sued Crawford, Chamberlin & Co. for selling in Chicago lights manufactured in New York by my Licensees, and by me UNDER AUTHORITY AND PROTECTION OF THE VERY PATENTS WHICH MR. BROWN HIMSELF CLAIMS TO WORK UNDER!! His suit against CRAWFORD, CHAMBERLIN & CO. is, in fact, a suit against me. As this is in violation of the compact between us, his wrong doing terminates the contract, and I so declare it; and I hereby notify the public that all the rights and privileges hitherto enjoyed by said Brown, in virtue of and under his contract of 21st November, 1868, or growing out of and dependent upon it, have now reverted to E. A. Lake, the present owner of the patents, to whom from this date all royalties and patent fees justly belong, and who will assert in the Courts a claim thereto.

It is only justice to myself to state the fact that Mr. Brown's course toward Crawford, Chamberlin & Co., who are selling my lights in Chicago, and have the equitable and legal right to do so, has grown out of my attempt to BRING DOWN THE PRICE OF THE LIGHTS.

THADDEUS HYATT, Attorney for E. A. Lake, owner of the patents.

The above shows that we are the authorized agents in Chicago of the New York Licenses for the manufacture and sale of

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We have $100,000 to loan in sums of from $5,000 upwards on improved city property, at 9 per cent interest for small and 10 per cent for larger sums. CLARKSON & VAN SCHAACK, 12 Dearborn-st.

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FREE VACCINATION

Will be performed at the Dispensaries of the Relief and Aid Society as follows:

NORTH STAR, 227 Division-st., from 10 to 12 a. m. and 3 to 4 p. m.

CENTRAL, 126 North Sangamon-st., from 1 to 4 p. m.

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DAVIS FREE, corner Calumet-av. and Twenty-sixth-st., from 9 to 11 a. m. and 1 to 3 p. m.

JOHN REID, M. D., General Medical Superintendent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

C. H. CURTIS having purchased the entire interest of J. D. L. Harvey in the firm known as S. Curtis & Co., 86 Twenty-second-st., the business will be conducted hereafter as before. All demands against the said firm must be presented for payment to J. M. Mathes, on or before the first day of February, 1873. January 4, 1873. S. CURTIS & CO.

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THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Reading for the People—Reading for the Country Home—Reading for the Tourist Abroad.

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Contents of Number for Wednesday, Jan. 15.

FIRST PAGE.

NEWS OF THE WEEK: Washington; Congress; State Legislatures; State Affairs; Political; Foreign; Obituary Mentions; Personal; Money and Business; Railroads; Perils and Disaster; Storm and Flood; River Casualties; Record of Fires; Crimes and Criminals; Miscellaneous.

THE FIELD AND STABLE: Self-Sharpening Calkins; Scratches.

ILLINOIS STATE AGRICULTURAL BOARD.

INDIANA: Governor Hendricks' Inaugural Address.

MICHIGAN: State Pomological Society; The Peach Crop.

PAGE TWO.

EDITORIALS: Paragraphs; Railroads and Warehouses; The Next Investigation; Sedan and Chiselhurst; Death of Louis Napoleon.

PAGE THREE.

DUE NORTH: Arctic Experiences in Lake Superior.

THE APIARY: Winter Work; Prospects of Bee-Keeping; Planning Too Much Work; Rights of Farmers' Wives.

MRS. SAM. JONES.

OHIO STATE AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION.

THE FARM AND GARDEN: Poultry Raising.

ILLINOIS INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY: Farmers' Institutes.

NORTHERN ILLINOIS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

PAGE FOUR.

EDITORIAL: Paragraphs; The Canadian Canals; What "Credit Mobilier" Means.

ILLINOIS: Inauguration of the New State Officers; Inaugural Addresses of Governor Oglesby and Lieutenant Governor Beveridge; Valedictory of Lieutenant Governor Dougherty; Legislative Intelligence; The Senate Committees; Springfield News; Illinois State Board of Agriculture.

KING BABY: Poetry.

PAGE FIVE.

WINTER HORRORS: Persons Frozen to Death in Iowa and Minnesota; Railway Trains Buried in Snow Drifts.

CREDIT MOBILIER: Testimony Before the Investigating Committee.

THE FREIGHT QUESTION: Opinions of Western Papers; Congressman Hawley's Bill.

PROSPECTUS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PAGE SIX.

ILLINOIS: Message of Governor Palmer.

WISCONSIN: Message of Governor Washburn.

PAGE SEVEN.

WASHINGTON: Honor to the Remains of General James Wilkenson; Account of All Our Generals-in-Chief.

THE RAILROAD QUESTION: Convention of Farmers of Livingston County, Ill.

BEHOLD, IT WAS A DREAM: Story.

ONE, TWO, THREE: Poetry.

PAGE EIGHT.

MONETARY: The Chicago Money Market; The Alabama Claims Money; An Ambitious Banker; Titled Names on Bank Stocks; The New Baltimore & Ohio Railroad; The Chicago, Saginaw & Canada Railroad.

COMMERCIAL: Chicago Produce Markets; Chicago Live-Stock Markets; Review for the Preceding Week; Herkimer County Dairy Market; Markets by Telegraph.

AN IMPORTANT CASE.

A SMALL-POX IMBROGLIO.

See subscription rates in another column. Single copies, in wrappers, five cents.

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REMOVAL.

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REMOVAL.

The Great Western Light Guard Band has removed their office to 81 South Clark-st., opposite the Court House. F. Hoffman, Conductor; John Hand, Leader and Prompter; George Chaffey, Prompter; A. Lehder, Prompter; E. Quinn, Prompter.

INSURANCE.

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TO RENT.

TO RENT.

[illegible] to rent [illegible] or apply on the premises.

WASHINGTON.

Proceedings in the Credit Mobilier Investigations Yesterday.

Durant Confesses to Having Given $10,000 to Secure Senator Harlan's Election.

Farnsworth After Butler's Connection as Counsel with the Credit Mobilier.

Sherman's Amendments to the National Currency Act.

The Indian Agents Indorse the President's Indian Policy.

Defalcation of $170,000 in the New York Custom House.

Proceedings in Congress Yesterday.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE DONATION PARTY TO AMES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15.—Oakes Ames received, through the Post Office of the House of Representatives, yesterday, an envelope enclosing a blank sheet of paper and $400 in money. During the afternoon, he showed it to several persons, remarking that he supposed he "was to have a donation party." The following is a history of that envelope:

After Garfield had given his testimony before the Committee, a piece of paper was placed upon his desk in the House, on which was an anonymous statement that, after leaving the Committee-room, Oakes Ames had said, in the presence of several reporters, that the amount he had loaned Garfield was $400, and not $300, and that he had not only refused to repay it, but had been aiding his (Ames') accusers to injure him.

Garfield was greatly amazed at this, and at once went to his committee-room and hurriedly wrote the following letter, inclosing in it, as he supposed, $400:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Jan. 14, 1872.

Hon. Oakes Ames:

SIR: I have been informed, to my utter amazement, that after coming out of the room, this morning, you said, in the presence of several reporters, that you had loaned me $400 instead of $300, and that I had not only refused to pay you, but was aiding your accusers to injure you in the investigation. I shall call the attention of the Committee to it, unless I find I am misinformed, to bring the loan in question to an immediate issue between us. I inclose herewith $400. If you wish to do justice to the truth and to me, you will return it and correct the alleged statement if you made it. If not, you will keep the money and thus be paid twice, and mere silence on your part will be a confession that you have deeply wronged me.

(Signed) J. A. GARFIELD.

On going to his Committee-room, after the House adjourned, he discovered the above letter lying on his table, and at once saw that he had made a mistake, and enclosed the money in the wrong sheet of paper. Early in the evening he went to the Arlington Hotel to find Ames and deliver the letter. Not finding him, he went to "Newspaper Row" and called upon the correspondents, in whose hearing Ames was reported to have made the statements. They knew nothing of it. Garfield afterwards went to the Capitol, but not finding Ames there, returned to the Hotel, and left the following note:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1873—9 p. m.

Hon. Oakes Ames:

SIR: I wrote you a note in the midst of the debate of to-day, and supposed I had enclosed it in the envelope I sent, but on going to my committee-room after adjournment, found I had, by mistake, enclosed a blank sheet, and left the note out. I called at your hotel at 7 p. m. to deliver the omitted letter, and sought to find you, without success. I now call again at a later hour, and, not finding you, I leave the note here at the office of your hotel. Respectfully,

J. A. GARFIELD.

This morning he received from Ames his first note with the money, and the following indorsement:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1873.

Hon. J. A. Garfield:

DEAR SIR: I return your letters with enclosures, and I utterly deny ever having said that you refused to pay me, or that it was four instead of three hundred dollars, or that you were aiding my accusers. I also wish to say that there never has been any but the most friendly feelings between us, and no transaction in the least degree that can be censured by any fair-minded persons. I herewith return you the $400 as not belonging to me.

Yours truly, OAKES AMES.

THE INDIAN POLICY.

A conference of missionaries and Indian Commissioners is now being held in this city for the purpose of interchanging individual experience, and of demonstrating that the President's peace policy is not a failure. Speeches were made today by Bishop Whipple, the Hon. Wm. Welch, Edward Smith, Secretary to the Missionary Association in Minnesota, and Father Deshane, of New York. The reasons given why this policy had not been more successful are: First, that the churches were not careful enough in making the selection of agents to send among the Indians.

Second. That such agent or missionaries were defeated in their purposes by thieves and robbers, who were allowed to live among the Indians.

Third. The laxity in the enforcement of the laws where the Indians were the complainants and the whites the aggressors.

Mr. Smith gave a detailed account of the workings of the Superior agency in Minnesota, stating that the success of the Indians, both as farmers and mechanics, was becoming more apparent every year. It was also stated that the readiness of the young people of most of the tribes to receive instruction was surprising. It seemed to be the positive opinion of all present, that if the present policy could be persisted in for four years longer, that the Indian problem would be placed in a fair way of solution, on a basis that would enure to the credit of the whites, as well as to the benefits of the Indians themselves.

CONGRESSIONAL ATTORNEYS FOR THE CREDIT MOBILIER.

It is understood that the resolution offered by General Farnsworth to-day, instructing the Select Committee, of which Mr. Williams, of Indiana, is Chairman, to inquire and report to the House whether any sums of money had been paid by the Credit Mobilier or Union Pacific Railroad Company to any member of the House for services as attorney or counsel, and if so to what member it was paid; the sums paid, and the circumstances under which it was done. It is aimed at General Butler, who was at one time employed as counsel for the Credit Mobilier. Farnsworth, whose personal antipathy to Butler is well known, says that Butler received, on several occasions, large sums of money under the cover of counsel fees, for which he never rendered any adequate service. Butler is the only member of Congress who is known to have acted as counsel for the Credit Mobilier Company, but his friends say his connection with it was entirely of a professional character, for which he received an ordinary fee; to wit, $1,000 for one day's service.

RAILROAD STATISTICS.

The Hon. J. B. Hawley, of Illinois, delivered an argument before the House Committee on Commerce, to-day, in support of a bill recently introduced by him, providing for the appointment by the President of Commissioners to collect statistics regarding railroads, their rates of fare for passengers and freights, the condition and manner of operating, and the rolling stock with reference to the safety and convenience of passengers, and to recommend such uniform rates, as the investigation may demonstrate as remunerative, to be prescribed by law of Congress to be charged for the transportation of passengers and freights. The Committee has not yet formally considered the question, although the four different bills to regulate freight and passenger fares are before them. They expect to do so, however, at an early day.

JUDICIAL EXCHANGES.

It is not certain that the quiet exchange of positions, which Judges Busteed and Humphreys propose unto themselves will be acquiesced in by the Senate. It has been suggested now that the Senate has got those two unpopular gentlemen in a tight place, it would not be a bad thing to drop them quietly from public life, by refusing to confirm them. Certain it is that the public opinion in this District is very much set against having Busteed placed in a judicial position here, while the Alabamians can see no reason why they should have Humphreys inflicted on them.

LET THE TRUTH BE KNOWN.

During the existence of the present virtuous system that has overtaken the House, it is to be expected that all the subjects possible to be investigated will be subjected to the inquiry of a Committee. Farnsworth offered a resolution directing the Credit Mobilier Committee No. 2 to inquire into the payment of counsel fees to members of the House by the Union Pacific Railroad and Credit Mobilier Company, and also whether these corporations have paid money to influence the election of any member. This was passed unanimously, and, of course, extends the power of the Committee in the proper direction, inasmuch as it is charged that some of the members have been corrupted in that way, instead of by bonds and stocks. The resolution applies only to the House, but if such cases have existed in the Senate they will be probably developed in the investigation.

THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

At 2 o'clock, the bill establishing a Territorial Government for the Indian Territory, known as the Akalahama bill, which is the most stupendous land and railroad job of the present Congress, came up as the special order. Mr. Parker, of Missouri, made a flaming speech, which, however, showed a thorough understanding of the question. The lobby was on hand in the interest of the bill, owing to the promised land steal. Joe Dwyer was also on the floor, advocating the bill, because, he said, he wanted peace with the Indians. Naval Officer Laflin, of New York, was present, and favors the bill, because he too wants peace with the Indians. The bill will hardly pass.

NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE SHORTAGE.

The report is current here, from what appears to be a trustworthy source, that there is a shortness, amounting to about $170,000, in the account of General Arthur, Collector of New York, and that Treasury officials have been to that city and ascertained the facts. The deficiency is said to be in the stamp accounts. It is understand Mr. Arthur makes an explanation that relieves him, and says that Congress will undoubtedly relieve him from responsibility for the amount.

RECOMPENSE FOR DESTROYED PROPERTY.

The subject of the indebtedness of the United States for property taken and destroyed by the Government army during the rebellion, is one of such great importance that it has hitherto been treated with great caution in Congress, on account of the vast number of claims that must arise from such cases. An apparently deserving case is that of the Kentucky Salt Works at Manchester, in that State, where their property was destroyed by General Buell to prevent it falling into the hands of the Rebels. But there are almost countless cases equally just, and whenever the condition of the finances is such that all such may be paid as soon as authenticated, is a question which will be warmly contested in both Houses. The Committees of both Houses have agreed to report in favor of giving the Salt Company $22,000.

NO SALARY FOR CONTESTED SEATS.

Among the amendments that passed the House with the Appropriation bill was an important one by McCrary, of Iowa, which provides that hereafter no money from the contingent fund of the House shall be paid to a contestant for a seat in the House. This will have the effect of stopping, in a great measure, the growing habit of contesting seats as a business, and obtaining an allowance of several thousand dollars for expenses, and also saving a large amount of money annually to the Government. The cost of the contests last year was $105,000. The contestants in deserving cases will doubtless be paid hereafter, and the money will come from a regular appropriation of the two Houses, with the sanction of the President, and not from the contingent fund of the House, where there is no accountability.

BOWEN VS. DELARGE.

A special meeting of the House Committee on Elections will be held on Friday, for the purpose of deciding the apparently interminable case of the contested seat of Bowen against Delarge. No case has been subjected to such inexcusable delay and negligence on the part of the persons interested as this one, and if there has been an understanding between them whereby two salaries should be obtained from the Government, the case could scarcely have been worse. It seems certain that Bowen will obtain the seat, but if it is accorded to him at once, he will see but thirty working days of service before the dissolution of this Congress. For this thirty days' service he will obtain over $12,000, to say nothing of the expenses. He is also Sheriff of Charleston, which pays handsomely, and, considered altogether, Mr. Bowen will generally be regarded as a thrifty man, not only domestically but financially.

AN EXTINGUISHER.

The Senate Committee on Patents have reported adversely to the Babcock Extinguisher Company's attempted revival of a patent on the old Graham application, filed in 1867. This virtually ends the contest between the Gardner Extinguisher Company and the Babcock, leaving the public free to buy the former. After hearing from eighteen lawyers, the Committee were unanimous in the rejection, which closes the case.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE VIENNA EXPOSITION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations will to-morrow report an appropriation for the Vienna Exposition, and will propose, it is thought, a sum sufficient for the purpose of securing a large display of American productions and paying the attendant expenses.

THE FRENCH DUTIES.

The Secretary of the Treasury has transmitted to Representative Dawes, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, the draft of a bill relieving from discriminating duties all goods imported in French vessels from countries other than France, which were actually afloat and bound for the United States within a few days after the President's proclamation. The Secretary recommends its passage.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate, to-day:

J. E. Sterling, clerk of the Assay Office, Boise City, Idaho; Austin Savage, Collector of Internal Revenue for Idaho; J. A. Powell, Collector of Internal Revenue, Eleventh District of Illinois. Postmasters—Pemelia C. Stevens, Springfield, Mo.; James E. Campbell, Fulton, Mo.; John Beatty, Nevada, Iowa; M. A. Breeden, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

THE CALDWELL CASE.

The Senate Committee on Elections have subpoenaed some 20 or 30 additional witnesses with regard to the alleged corruption in the Caldwell case. Among them is Senator Pomeroy. The next meeting of the Committee will be on Friday.

THE CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Senator Logan has presented to the Senate a petition from Chicago in relation to an exchange of the old Post Office site for a public library. The petition was referred to the Finance Committee. Mr. Logan has also presented the petition to Assistant Secretary Richardson, acting Secretary of the Treasury during the illness of Mr. Boutwell. Mr. Richardson said that he thought favorably of the proposition, and would send a communication to the Senate concerning it at an early day. Indications are favorable for the acceptance of the proposition by the Government.

INDIAN CIVILIZATION.

To-day the Board of Indian Commissions had their annual conference with representatives of the missionary societies, having charge of the nomination of Indian Agents, under the present policy of President Grant in the management of the Indian affairs. Interesting and encouraging reports were made by Mr. Bower, Mr. Welch, Bishop Harris, Dr. Treat, Dr. Ferris, Bishop Hare, Dr. Nicholson, S. M. Janney, Father Deshane, Dr. Backus, and Bishop Whipple. Great improvements in farming were reported, as well as in education, and a general disposition towards civilization on the part of the Indians. There was an interesting discussion of Indian matters by Messrs. Brunot, Bishop, [illegible] and General O. O. Howard, and numerous details were given of the working of the present management of the Indians.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The Credit Mobilier Committee resumed its sittings.

DURANT'S TESTIMONY.

T. C. Durant testified that the shares given to James Brooks were the result of a special agreement with him in 1867. Brooks claimed more than 100 shares, and he compromised in Union Pacific stock and bonds. He did not want to give so much Credit Mobilier to Brooks, as it had advanced materially prior to the Ames contract, but dividends in Credit Mobilier stock were very light. He had no knowledge of Congressmen influenced by the Credit Mobilier. The stock standing in Ames' name belongs to the Company, and Durant will sue Ames to recover it, if he can ever catch him in New York. He never arranged to give any Congressman stock, except in case of Boyer, of Pennsylvania, and Brooks. He supposed the road did not want further legislative aid; thought the bonds and Union Pacific stock given to Brooks worth about $9,000. The witness calculated he was $1,000 better off by this compromise. He never knew of anything belonging to the Credit Mobilier used to influence Congressmen. Brooks tried to have the Credit Mobilier stock taken in New York, but was not very successful, although he made a favorable impression. Brooks might have had half a million of Credit Mobilier in 1866 if he had wanted it.

Question by Mr. Niblack—State whether the Union Pacific, or the men connected with that enterprise, were not called upon to assist in the Senatorial elections in 1866 and 1867 in Iowa.

A.—I do not recollect. I did assist myself. I had large interest in Iowa myself, and during the canvass I assisted.

Q.—It has been stated to me that you gave a check for $10,000 to assist in the election.

A.—I did not. I gave two checks for $5,000 each.

Q.—Can you explain the history of those checks, and for what purpose were they given?

A.—For the purpose of securing the election.

Q.—At whose election?

A.—At Harlan's; for the purpose of securing influence of some newspapers. I don't know how it was applied. Moses H. Grinnel, I believe, subscribed $5,000 to the General Republican Committee to secure the election of Grant. It seemed to have rather gone fast, and I paid it.

BUSHNELL'S TESTIMONY.

Mr. Bushnell testified that when the Credit Mobilier got ashore, Ames went to his friends, in Congress and out of Congress, to get them to take stock. The witness had a letter from a prominent bank, where the Credit Mobilier was thrown out, as the bank would have nothing to do with it, because they thought there was fraud and corruption. He thought there was a want of moral courage on the part of certain men, who did agree to take stock, but now would not stand up and say they agreed to take it. Never heard Ames mention having offered stock to either Colfax, Blaine, Kelley, Scofield, Garfield, Bingham, or Senator Wilson. The witness never offered to any member of Congress.

By McCrary—The witness thought the member of Congress having stock in the Credit Mobilier had a perfect right to vote on the Pacific Railroad matters. He saw no more impropriety in it than one voting owning National Bank stock.

By Blaine—It was the understanding that Ames got a large amount of stock to enable him to fulfil engagements which he had entered into previously. He felt as Ames had expressed it in one of his letters, that if they went back on the Congressmen after the stock had gone up, when it had been promised them, then when it was down Congressmen would go back on them. [Laughter.]

The Committee adjourned until to-morrow.

THE WILSON COMMITTEE.

The Wilson Committee to-day examined

H. C. CRANE,

who testified to the correctness of the documents shown him, which contained the names of the stockholders and amount of dividends in the Mobilier and Pacific Railroad. The book of the Ames trustees would show all about the purchases of the first mortgage bonds of the Union Pacific. The dividends on the Ames contract aggregate 540 per cent.

Recess till afternoon.

After recess, the Committee resumed the examination of Crane. On the 26th of January, 1867, the capital stock of the Credit Mobilier increased 70 per cent, the increased stock being distributed to parties already interested. A dividend of 12 per cent for two years was declared Dec. 28, 1868, and this dividend was on an increased capital of $3,750,000.

Question, by Mr. Swan—What pressing necessity was there for an increase of stock?

Answer—To raise money to construct the road and not to declare dividends. He said he did not know for whom Oakes Ames held in trust 243 shares of Credit Mobilier stocks. Par and six months' interest were paid for them. The stock was transferred to Ames by Dillon, who received it from Durant. Transfers were made on the 8th and 20th of January, 1868.

Cornelius S. Bushnell, of New Haven, being sworn, gave an account of his connection with the Union Pacific Railroad, having procured first $2,000,000 for building the road, and also a concise history of the road from the commencement to its completion. In answer to a question by the Chairman, witness said that the Northern and Southern Pacific Railroads wanted to interfere with the business of the Union Pacific, but the last named would make up in mineral and other developments of the country what it would lose by competing roads. Never of any money being used to influence members of Congress. He had a recollection of where a member of Congress came in to give counsel, but it was not at the instance of either the Pacific Railroad Company or Credit Mobilier, nor did he know that any such member received a fee. His impression was that in the year '67 Alley brought in a member of Congress as his counsel. M'Comb, at the same time, brought in Judge Black. The counsel of Alley was now in Congress, General Butler, but witness thought that this was a year before Butler was elected to the House of Representatives. Witness did not know of any money being given, directly or indirectly, or of any land grants or acceptances to Senator Harlan. Dr. Durant informed witness that he was going to assist Senator Harlan being elected Senator by sustaining one or two Iowa newspapers in his interest. This was prior to 1870. My impression was that Harlan was at that time Secretary of the Interior. Witness was asked whether any Senator or Representative had been elected with the aid of funds from the Union Pacific or Credit Mobilier Companies, to which he replied as to himself he had always liberally subscribed for general political purposes, and his impression was that, in one instance, he contributed $5,000 to Senator Thayer, which money was drawn by draft on him. He thought this was in the Nebraska State election of 1870, when Thayer was candidate for re-election. Thayer was a friend of witness, and in giving money he thought it might aid in securing his (Thayer's) re-election. Witness did not remember ever having made any other contribution for anybody for similar purposes. Did not think he had ever made such a large contribution before. He generally gave $1,000 or $2,500 for electioneering purposes, just as he would pay taxes: Every man must do something to save the country. [Laughter.] Witness never heard of any of the Trustees having given money or bonds to influence the election of members of Congress. If this had been so he was in a position to know the fact. He signed a paper authorizing Oakes Ames to deliver a hundred and odd shares of Credit Mobilier stock to certain Members of Congress. Ames had informed him that he had disposed of that amount of stock, and the members expected him to fulfil his engagements. Never heard Ames say he would place the stock where it would be of most good, but that it would be bad policy to break his engagements, and witness also thought so. Witness was surprised that while gentlemen should be willing to take the stock at 97 they had not the moral courage to say so, when it was worth from 200 to 300 per cent.

Committee adjourned until 7:30.

DURANT'S TESTIMONY.

Committee met to-night at 8 o'clock. Thomas C. Durant sworn. Was interrogated regarding matters connected with the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad. The examination was elaborate and minute, witness answering many of the questions after reference to the books of the Union Pacific and Credit Mobilier.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

"THE FORTY-FOUR MILLIONS."

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15.—Mr. WRIGHT, from the Committee on Finance, made a minority report on the question of the power of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue United States notes in place of any portion of the forty-four millions retired and cancelled under the act of 1866. The report was ordered printed with the majority report submitted yesterday by Mr. Sherman.

PATENT AND COPYRIGHT.

Mr. MORRILL (Maine) introduced a bill to amend the Patent and Copyright law. The bill provides for the amendment of Section 86 of the Patent and Copyright law of July 8, 1870, by adding thereto the following:

In the construction of this act, the words "cut," "print," and "engraving" shall be restricted to pictorial illustrations, and no label, designed to be used upon any article of manufacture, shall be entered for copyright, but may be registered as a trade mark or design for manufacture, and the word "book" shall be held to include any pamphlet or periodical publication on which a copyright is, or may be, desired.

Referred.

SOUTHERN RAILROAD SUITS.

Mr. ALCORN introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to compromise and settle all pending claims of the Government against the Southern Railroad Companies. Referred.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported the following original bill:

A bill to require National Banks to restore their capital when impaired, and to amend the National Currency act.

Be it enacted, &c., That all National Banks which shall have failed to pay up their capital stock as required by law, and all National Banks whose capital stock shall have become impaired by losses or otherwise, shall, within three months after receiving notice thereof from the Comptroller of the Currency, be required to pay the deficiency on the capital stock by assessment upon the shareholders *pro rata* for the amount of the capital stock held by each, and the Treasurer of the United States shall withhold the interest upon all bonds held by him in trust for such Association upon notification from the Comptroller of the Currency until otherwise notified by him, and if such banks fail to pay up their capital stock, and shall refuse to go into liquidation, as provided by law, for three months after receiving notice from the Comptroller, a Receiver may be appointed to close up the business of the Association, according to the provisions of the 15th section of the National Currency act.

SEC. 2. That Section 57 of said act be amended by adding thereto the following: "And *provided further*, that no attachment, injunction, or execution shall be issued against such Association or its property before final judgment in any such suit, action, or proceeding in any State, County, or municipal Court."

SEC. 3. That all banks not organized and transacting business under the National Currency act, and all persons, companies, or corporations doing business of bankers, brokers, or savings institutions, are prohibited from using the word "National" as a portion of the name or title of such bank, corporation, firm, or partnership, and every such bank, corporation, or firm which shall use the word "National" as a portion of their corporate title or partnership name six months after the passage of this act, shall be subject to a penalty of $50 for each day thereafter in which such word shall be employed as aforesaid as a part of such corporate name or title, such penalty to be recovered by action in any Court having jurisdiction.

MRS. DAHLGREN.

Mr. SHERMAN called up the motion to reconsider the vote by which was passed the bill for the relief of the widow of Admiral Dahlgren. At the expiration of the morning hour, the bill went over.

BILLS PASSED.

The Calendar was then taken up, and the following bills passed: To confirm the title of A. Gregnon to land at Green Bay, Wis. To provide for the building of the Custom House at Memphis, Tenn.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

POST OFFICE APPROPRIATIONS.

The Post Office Appropriation bill was reported and made the special order for to-day. It appropriates $32,590,000, of which $6,750,000 comes from the Treasury and the balance from the revenues. It includes $500,000 for increased compensation to railroads, and gives the Postmaster General authority to readjust compensation.

BANKRUPT INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The bill passed relieving from the operations of the Bankruptcy act State insurance companies against which bankruptcy proceedings are taken in State Courts.

CREDIT MOBILIER FEES.

On motion of Mr. FARNSWORTH, a resolution was adopted that the Select Mobilier Committee inquire if fees were paid to Congressmen as counsel, or whether moneys were paid or solicited from the Union Pacific or Mobilier to assist in the election of Congressmen.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Legislative Appropriation bill was taken up and the amendments voted upon. The only important amendment was that adopted yesterday in Committee, repealing the 9th section of the Army Appropriation bill of 1871, in reference to the interest on the Pacific Railroad bonds. It was agreed to by the House without a division.

THE MORTAR BOATS.

Mr. PETERS presented the Conference report on the Senate bill of last session for the relief of Theodore Adams, giving him $112,740 for the construction of mortar boats and steam tugs, and after some opposition the report was agreed to.

THE INDIANS.

The House then took up the bill reported by Mr. PARKER (Mo.), from the Committee on Territories, for the better protection of the Indian tribes, and their consolidation under a civil government to be called the Territory of Oklahoma. After speeches by Messrs. PARKER and CONNER in favor of the bill, the House, without action, adjourned.

FILIBUSTERING.

Aid Rendered to the Cuban Patriots by the Steamer Edgar Stuart.

KEY WEST, Fla., Jan. 15.—The steamer Edgar Stuart arrived here on the 13th inst. She is uncommand of Captain Rudolph Summers, formerly of the United States Navy, which service he left in 1868, since which time he has been in the service of the Cubans, and is pretty well known as having made some seven or eight successful landings of arms, etc., on the Cuban coast. He left New York for Aspinwall on the 11th of December with part of a crew for the Edgar Stuart. He arrived at Aspinwall, expecting to find the Stuart in a condition to leave on the 19th or 20th. Such not being the case, he left on the 20th of December, and arrived off the coast of Cuba on the 29th. He touched at a place known to him as Port Lino, and sent messengers into the interior to the Cuban Chiefs, to inform them that the steamer would be back in three or four days, and to have a force there to receive arms and ammunition; also to send a force for the same purpose to a place known as Port Quaro. The steamer then proceeded to the northeast coast, and on the 1st of January arrived at Port Quaro, a small Cuban hamlet on the coast, where he found parties ready to receive arms and ammunition. Half the cargo was landed here on the 1st, and all moved into the country at once. The same day the steamer proceeded back to Port Lino, arriving there on the 2d. Parties here were also ready to receive the balance of the cargo, and it was discharged the same day. Then coasting along the south coast, on leaving Port Lino, a Spanish gunboat was sighted, at a distance of ten miles; but, as the gunboat did not interfere or give chase, to the Captain's knowledge, he did not trouble himself with her. This is the only war vessel he met from Cape Mercy to Cape San Antonio, although coasting within five or six miles of the land. He left Port Lino on the 2d inst. About eleven miles off San Antonio the machinery of the Stuart broke down. The vessel was put under canvas, and with great difficulty she got off the Cuban coast, as the wind was blowing a gale from the northwest. Reached Key West under sail, and is now coaling here.

The Stuart took eleven Cuban passengers from Aspinwall, one of whom is Colonel Aguero, to whom, the Captain says, great credit is due for the arrangements as to landing, and prompt discharge of arms and ammunition at the places named. The eleven passengers returned with the Stuart, and are now here.

River News.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 15.—The river is rising slowly. The weather is clear, with the mercury at 50 degrees at noon.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 15.—The St. James, from Marysville, and the Telegraph, from Pomeroy, are the only arrivals. No departures. The boats were all detained this morning by a heavy fog, but it is cleared bright now. Business on the wharf is very brisk.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 15.—The tow-boat Fisher, which rendered efficient service in breaking the ice in the harbor, was struck under the rudder by a cake of ice, as the gorge moved down the stream on Monday evening, compelling her to land for repairs. During the night she sank, and yesterday toppled over, and will prove a total loss. She was valued at about $6,000; uninsured.

CAIRO, Ill., Jan. 15.—The body of ice in the Ohio has narrowed down so as to interfere very little with navigation. Heavy rain fell this forenoon.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 15.—The river is falling. The weather is cloudy and mild. The coal fleet has commenced arriving.

LASALLE, Ill., Jan. 15.—The Illinois River has risen two feet within the last two days, and present appearances indicate that it will continue to rise for a number of days to come.

OTTAWA, Ill., Jan. 15.—About seventy-five feet of the Illinois River dam, just east of this city, went out last night. The river has risen but a few inches. The ice on the canal here is about twenty-two inches thick. Some rain fell last night.

PERTEET.

Trial of the Colored Wife-Murderer at Joliet.

JOLIET, Ill., Jan. 15.—Perteet was brought into the court-room, and the Court met, promptly at 9 o'clock. Harvey M. Merrill, E. D. Longley, George W. Reed, Anna Stewart, and James P. Shelton were sworn on the part of the people, all of whom gave evidence on the former trial, except Mr. Merrill and Mr. Shelton. Mr. Merrill corroborated the testimony given by Mr. Longley on the former and this trial, and did not change it any, only that he did not think the defendant was nervous or excited much when he answered the questions asked by the Coroner's Jury. Mr. Shelton swore that he was the officer that searched the defendant when he delivered himself up at the police station; that the defendant then had on shoes made of rubber and cloth; that he saw the defendant in the cell the next morning after Mrs. Perteet's death, and said to him, "Perteet, you have killed your wife," and the defendant said to him, "It is too late to talk about it now. The deed is done." Witness then said to him, "What did you kill her with?" and the defendant replied, "A razor; but I don't know what I did with it." The defendant then told witness what route he took when he left the house after his wife's death, and thought he must have dropped or lost the razor in the alley or in some of the lots. Witness searched over the route, but never found it. Defendant told witness that he took the razor from Perry Hersey, a barber on Clark street, without leave, when the barber was busy.

Anna Stewart swore in addition to the evidence she gave on the trial, that she was afraid of Perteet on account of the way he had been acting, and that was the reason she told him when he was there in the morning of the day of his wife's death that he must keep away from there. The night before the killing, witness was up till 3 o'clock in the morning, at work in her house, and defendant was there about every hour up to that time during the night. There were some young people at her house during the fore part of the night, laughing and talking, and Perteet was outside of the house at one time and heard them laughing, and remarked that they would soon laugh out of the other side of their mouths; that he would make them quake before that time to-morrow night. When defendant was at witness' house, in the forenoon before his wife's death, at the time witness told him he must keep away from there, he said: "If you will turn my wife and daughter out of the house I won't trouble you any more. If you don't put them out, I will put an end to both of them."

H. B. King was introduced for the defence, but his evidence did not amount to anything.

The defendant's daughter, Lucinda H. Newsom, was also recalled on the part of the defendant, but did not give anything new or contradict anybody.

The case closed on both sides, and the attorneys are making their arguments at the night session of the court.

SPRINGFIELD.

Competition for the Location of the Next State Fair—Mud—Personal—Corn Raising.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 15.—The sessions of the State Board of Agriculture were spent today in revising the premium lists, and the notes and resolutions of the Society. The changes made were of little moment. The interest with reference to the location of the State Fair for the next two years is increasing. The question will be settled to-morrow. The citizens of this had a meeting to-night, and have devised ways and means which enable them to enter the contest for the location. It is doubtful, however, if they succeed in securing it. The chances seem to be in favor of Ottawa, although the members of the Board have given out no indications of a preference.

For the first time in two years, Springfield is in its normal condition. The streets are fearfully muddy, and still it rains.

The Havana, Rantoul & Eastern Railroad Company filed articles of association with the Secretary of State to-day. Capital stock one million of dollars.

Governor Palmer has entered upon the active pursuit of his profession in the courts in this city, having formed a partnership with his son, John M. Palmer, Jr.

The Springfield Manufacturing Company, engaged in manufacturing the Climax Corn Planter, in March, 1872, offered a prize of $100 in gold to any farmer in the State showing the largest yield of corn in the season of 1872, from ten acres of land planted by the Climax Planter. The Committee to make the award met here to-day, and ten farmers placed their claims before them for consideration. Ephraim Dragoo, of Comargo, Douglas County, Illinois, carried off the premium on an average yield per acre of 131 3-10 bushels. The other competitors fell little short of this, all being above 100 bushels per acre. Harry Otter, of Douglas County, one of the competitors, sowed 75 acres which averaged 105 bushels to the acre.

CLEVELAND.

Meeting of the National Association of Agricultural Implement Manufacturers.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 15.—The National Association of Agricultural Implement Manufacturers met in this city yesterday. Members were present from most of the Northern States.

The Corresponding Secretary presented numerous encouraging letters from manufacturers, in response to the address sent them from the October meeting of the Association.

Resolutions were passed to shorten credits and reduce discounts and commissions to dealers and agents, fixing penalties for cutting in prices.

A committee was appointed to memorialize Legislatures on the subject of lower freights, express tariffs on implements, and asking for laws to avoid locking up money in county treasuries that is so much needed in business channels.

The Secretary announced large accessions of members since the October meeting.

The Association adjourned, to meet at Cleveland on the third Tuesday in April.

The English Language for the Japanese.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—M. Mori, the Japanese *Chargé d'Affaires* at Washington, has written an intelligent and very interesting letter to Professor Whitney, in which he discusses the propriety of the adoption of the English language by the forty millions of Japanese, to the gradual exclusion of their own limited dialect, and hieroglyphic writing. Mr. Mori thinks a phonetic form of English, with the verbs made as uniform as possible, would render this gigantic change practicable, and of immense advantage to his countrymen, who have become conscious of the defects of their language. As the English stands, however, he thinks its orthography and etymology too irregular to be mastered by foreigners. He requests Professor Whitney to give his opinion on the subject.

Important Decision.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 15.—The Supreme Court of this State, to-day, decided that the issue of bonds by counties and precincts in aid of railroads was void. The decision affects a large number of cases in various counties throughout the State.

Obituary.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 15.—Captain Abe McPike, widely known as a steamboat and business man, died yesterday, at his plantation at Edwards Point, Miss.

OUR IRON INTERESTS.

The Iron Product of the World.

Chief Sources of Supply---The Future of Supply.

The Relation of Chicago to the Iron Mines of Lake Superior.

Iron is apparently the most prosaic of metals, but its great utility has made it poetic. Like bread, earth, air, and water, is used for some of the strongest and finest figures of speech. Hard, dry geologists become tender over it, and sing a pæan to its virtues while they indicate its whereabouts and narrate its uses. It is not, therefore, strange that

DR. URE,

in his dictionary, should speak of it as follows: "Every one knows the manifold uses of this truly precious metal. It is capable of being cast into moulds of any form; of being drawn into wires of any desired strength or fineness; of being extended into plates or sheets; of being sharpened, hardened, and softened, at pleasure. It accommodates itself to all our wants, our desires, and even our caprices. It is equally serviceable in the arts, the sciences, to agriculture and war; the same ore furnishes the sword, the plowshare, the scythe, the pruning-hook, the needle, the graver, the spring of a watch or of a carriage, the chisel, the anchor, the compass, the cannon, and the bomb. It is a medicine of much virtue, and the only metal friendly to the human frame."

The writer visited the Marquette Iron District in the month of December. It was not the most propitious season of the year for a tour so so high a latitude, but there were reasons why it should be made. Hitherto the Lake Superior region has

NOT BEEN FINANCIALLY INTERESTING

to Chicago, because trade in its rich products has not inured especially to her interests. The spare funds of our capitalists could be placed at home, in business or in real estate, as profitably as in mining lands whose product was in a measure uncertain. Money went hither from older cities, where it was of less value, and the trade in miscellaneous merchandise followed backward on the track which capital had originally taken. Boston had more "loose change" twenty years ago than it has to-day, and her men of means saw fit to expend a portion of it on the shores of Lake Superior. Pittsburgh has long been interested in minerals, and her capitalists were among the first to act on the dicta of the geologists who made the early surveys. Buffalo, Cleveland, and Detroit came naturally to the region as manufacturing cities, and having with it an easy and natural means of communication. As these parties developed the region, they engrossed the miscellaneous trade, which, although considerable and increasing, has never had an overshadowing importance. While the competition was merely by lake, for the various reasons specified, other lake ports had the advantage of Chicago. But the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad

HAS CHANGED ALL THAT.

Two ports on Lake Superior are directly accessible to Chicago by rail. The competition of the railroad opens a vista of possibilities, through which the business men of Chicago will do well to look. Up to the present time, all the supplies of the mining districts have been carried by water. The merchants of the Upper Peninsula have been obliged to make all their purchases in the fall, often to their own loss, and always to the great inconvenience of their customers. Now purchases can be made at any season, and every article of consumption must pass through Chicago. But it is rather for the prospective value of this trade, than on account of its present importance, that it should be looked after. It is worth having now, and will in time become extremely profitable.

There is

LITTLE TO PLEASE THE EYE

after the traveller passes Green Bay. Even below that point, the land is not the fairest the sun ever shone upon. North of that, it is absolutely dreary, and utterly commonplace. A few important hamlets or villages show a show of animation, until Marinette is reached. After that point is passed, the railroad nomenclature fails entirely, there being nothing between that village and Escanaba worthy of a name. Localities are indicated by numbers taken from section-lines, and have a marvellous indefiniteness to the uninitiated. The surface is seldom diversified by a hillock, and the boundless forests that stretch away on either hand show a dull uniformity of timber to which an occasional windfall gives a displeasing variety. The snow that rounds off the ruggedness of stumps, that covers unsightly pools, that gives to the stump trees a more graceful outline, that adorns the evergreens with exquisite marble tufts, and fair white plumes, is an element of beauty, for which, however, there is a disagreeable compensation in the delay caused by an accumulation of the beautiful material upon the track in front of the engine. If the heart is for a moment softened by the delicate beauty of the scene, it is speedily hardened into profane frigidity by the frequently-recurring interruptions of the journey. Neither is the tedium of travel relieved by charming companionship. A few agreeable and intelligent people of the mining districts are crowded together in a car with miners, entrepreneurs, lumbermen, and woodchoppers, and the atmosphere is reeking with fear-less odors, from which there is no relief but in admitting wintry air and braving death by congelation.

ESCANABA

is at last reached. It is in the horoscope of this village to be of considerable importance, if not absolutely great, as a shipping point for iron and as the seat of smelting furnaces. But its importance is largely prospective; at present it has few charms for the traveller. If fortune should so smile upon the genial tourist as to permit him to pass this outpost of civilization without obliging him to spend two or three days at one of its hostelries, let him thank Heaven, aloud, if he prefer, the vocal method of thanksgiving, — and pass on. A ride of a few hours, supposing him still to share the favor of the fickle goddess, will take him up a gradual slope of 875 feet, 63 miles in length, over a long, dreary, barren waste of useless pine lands, to

NEGAUNEE,

at the eastern end of the great Marquette Iron Range. All of the troubles of locomotion necessary to reach this point will soon be greatly diminished, and entirely disappear in the spring, when, it is probable that the Chicago & Northwestern will run its cars directly from the southern terminus of the road to the two ports of Lake Superior—L'Anse and Marquette. The travelling public will demand the accommodation, and, as far as the great corporation mentioned is concerned, it will be willingly accorded. The difficulties in reaching Negaunee during the winter have been such as were incidental to the season and inseparable from the initial operations of new railroad lines. Arrived here, the traveller finds himself in the presence of one of the most important industries of the age.

IRON AND CIVILIZATION.

Some preparatory remarks in regard to the Iron production of the world are essential to the general understanding of that which follows. The most trivial labor is dependent upon its use, and yet few people ever care to think whence it comes, or what would be the consequence to the world were all the iron in existence at once annihilated, or its sources of supply stopped. The iron of commerce comes principally from England, Sweden, Russia, Belgium, and the United States. The older mines of the world have been worked for hundreds of years; the oldest in America for a little more than a hundred years; those of Lake Superior for less than a quarter of a century. England has thus far produced the cheapest iron, and, therefore, been the most successful competitor in international markets. But her supremacy is rapidly passing away. The demand for cutting about is universal, and, if English miners are not well paid at home, they go where their brawn is more highly valued. The Russian Government is jealous of its forests, and limits the annual consumption of the charcoal necessary for smelting purposes. The mines of Sweden are valuable, and the iron from them among the best in the world, but they are comparatively inaccessible. Europe can no longer furnish iron for the world, principally because it cannot furnish it most cheaply. In 1856, the annual production of iron from all known sources was 7,000,000 tons, of which Great Britain furnished 3,500,000 tons, and the United States 1,000,000 tons. The consumption of Great Britain was 144 pounds, of the United States 84 pounds, while the consumption of the world was only 17 pounds per head of population. At that time the consumption per head was rapidly increasing, and the gross annual production of the world so rapidly enlarging that it was doubled every fourteen years. In 1872, just passed, more than 14,000,000 tons of iron were sold in all markets, the consumption of iron per head, in Great Britain has reached 200 pounds, in the United States 150 pounds, and in the world at large 30 pounds. Nothing can illustrate better the progress of the world in this decade and a half, for the consumption of iron measures the progress of civilization. It is, therefore,

NOT UNREASONABLE TO PROPHESY

that the annual production of the world will, in the next seventeen years, reach 28,000,000 tons, and, ere the century closes, the immense amount of 40,000,000. The iron industry of England has kept pace with the aggregate supply, and continues to furnish half of the entire amount consumed. We are the only people in the world that has kept pace with England in its rate of increase. But, as the iron production of England cannot increase in the same ratio, it is probable that America will, before the close of the century, supply 15,000,000 of the 40,000,000 tons which the world will require. Of the 40,000,000 tons which 30,000,000 tons of ore will be taken from American mines, for the manufacture of which not less than 100,000,000 tons of coal will be needed. The estimates are certainly not large, and are based upon extensive information and good scientific authority. Of this vast iron aggregate, the Lake Superior and Menomonee mines alone should produce at least 10,000,000 tons. Much of it will be manufactured in the vicinity of the mines, but the ore will principally go in bulk to countless furnaces situated along the shore of the lakes, and at places reasonably distant from their ports by rail. The ores of Lake Superior already compete with the ores of Lake Champlain at Rochester, N. Y., and this is not probably their Eastern limit. The iron-carrying trade, and the business necessary to it, will be the most important branch of lake commerce. If it has taken 200 vessels per season to carry 1,000 tons of ore, to carry 20,000,000 tons will require so many more that the writer hesitates to make the computation. It is, however, exceedingly moderate to say that over 2,500 vessels will be engaged in the trade before the next quarter of a century has passed. The

CHEAPEST RAILROAD FREIGHTS

in the United States are on the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, which carries far less than a cent a ton per mile. Western railroads cannot do this at present, but will come to it in time. To reach Pittsburgh, the ores of Lake Superior that is carried twice by rail and once by water, and yet is profitably utilized at that point. It is said that a new Wisconsin railroad has already offered to carry ore from the new Bayfield mines to Milwaukee, a distance of 335 miles, for $3.50 per ton. This is but a little over 1 cent a ton per mile. If such things can be done by a new road with limited possibilities of transportation, what cannot be done, before much time has elapsed, by older and stronger corporations? Water-transportation will always be the chief means of transporting the ore; but various considerations, elsewhere alluded to, will have a tendency to diminish the amount thus carried.

OF THE IRON AGE,

which will in reality be the Saturnian Golden Age, Mr. Abram S. Hewitt, an iron enthusiast, speaks as follows. The extract is from an address delivered before the American Institute of Mining Engineers in 1870. The orator views the question from an Eastern standpoint, but he is sufficiently patriotic and cosmopolitan to have the good of the whole country at heart: "On the shores of the Hudson River, the ores of Lake Champlain, of the valleys of the Connecticut, and of the highland ranges of New York and New Jersey, will meet the bituminous coals of Pennsylvania upon conditions so favorable that New York and its vicinity must become a great metallurgical centre. Thence the chain of fire, extending across New Jersey, and following the banks of the Lehigh and Schuylkill to the Susquehanna, will lead us to the margin of the coal fields, along the outcrop of that magnetic, hematite, and fossiliferous ores which extend through Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, and Alabama, nearly to the Gulf, so that the light of furnace answering to furnace will never be lost sight of in the long line of over 1,000 miles of fuel, reaching to the West. Missouri, Kentucky, Western Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, will be all aglow with furnaces, forges, and mills, fed by the admirable fuel of the inexhaustible coal-fields of the West, and the superb ores of Missouri and Lake Superior. The waters of the Great Lakes will reflect the flames which will light up their margin; while, to the west, along the lines of the various Pacific railways, the newly-found coal and iron of that hitherto trackless region will form an enduring basis for the growth of industrious communities, busy cities, and teeming farms. The West Coast will not be behind in the race, but as an iron industry, more valuable than its mines of silver, will yet supply its growing millions with the fundamental basis upon which modern civilization rests. The growth of this vast industry will be accompanied by the schoolmaster, the preacher, and the physician. Homes of which human nature may be proud will be established in its wake. Labor and Capital, Christianity and Civilization, hand in hand, binding all interests and all classes so harmoniously and so indissolubly together that peace and good-will between Capital and Labor shall prevail throughout the land forever." "Admirable fuel" and "superb ores" is glowing rhetoric, that is worthy of an adolescent reporter; but the passage contains much sober truth. In this brilliant future the Northwest should be the principal sharer, and into the lap of its greatest city should fall the largest and most-directly-to-be-realized share.

THE GERMAN SAVINGS BANK.

It was a current topic of city news in banking and business circles, on Tuesday, that a run had commenced on the German Savings Bank, on North Canal street, but it belonged to a class of topics where outside discussion, and especially sensation news-mongering, would do more harm than good, and THE TRIBUNE made no reference to the matter in its last issue. The pressure of depositors was not large, and scarcely disturbed the ordinary business of the bank on Tuesday. But the startling headlines and sonorous paragraphing of some of our neighbors in the morning papers of yesterday, had the precise effect that might have been forecast, for a multitude of wholly disinterested parties went blocks out of their way, yesterday, "to see whether there was a run on Greenebaum's bank to-day," and thus swelled the outside attendance, further considerably increased by the large number of unemployed, who were as willing to put in a few hours of heavy standing-round in that vicinity as any other. And with these came an increased number of depositors to join in the run, and the street had all the appearance of a crowd throughout business hours yesterday. There was no disturbance nor excitement, and the presence of police officers was only made necessary to keep the passage-way for the public and those seeking to enter the bank. The depositors of the bank are largely Germans, among whom there is no man more popular than Henry Greenebaum, in the very best sense of a much-abused phrase, since, in this case, the popularity of Mr. Greenebaum means strong and not easily shaken confidence in his rigid honesty and broad sagacity. No man has done more than he to strengthen the material bonds between his countrymen and the home-born element, in striking contrast to pitiful thimble-riggers who have sought to gain and employ like relations for most political ends.

In another column, our financial article gives the principal and essential facts in relation to the German Savings Bank, and its strength in an emergency to which it is exposed. The general and universal feeling among the officers of the bank, their friends and associates, and throughout banking circles, yesterday, was one of full confidence in the ability of the institution to pass unscathed in the trial, a result that will be helped by the simple and easy common sense of dispensing with injurious gossip. Few of the readers of THE TRIBUNE are to-day aware that a short time ago an Archer avenue savings bank came triumphantly and safely through a short sharp run, simply because gossip did not set her thousand tongues at work to increase the difficulty. There was at the time no publication of the run, and it is only referred to here to show that the better policy was unwisely departed from in this instance, with effects as noted. Not one in an hundred of Mr. Greenebaum's depositors would be reckoned otherwise than unhappy by the possession in hand of their money now in his charge. Like the Frenchman in the story, "If you 'ave the money, I no want 'im, but if you no 'ave 'im, I must 'ave 'im." The indications are that this confidence will be speedily re-established.

THE NEW DOMINION.

The Forthcoming Session of the Canadian Solons.

A Discussion of Public Men and Measures.

The Material Development and Resources of Canada---The Ship Canals, Etc.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 9, 1873.

THE FORTHCOMING LEGISLATURES.

The era of legislation is upon us. Throughout the wide extent of the territories joined, for weal or woe, into the Canadian Confederation, Local Legislatures are, have been, or shortly will be, in session. The gathering of the Solons having seats in the Dominion Parliament will also take place within a week or two, although, unlike the Congress of the United States, they have no time fixed for assembling. The members of all the several bodies are known, and the position they will take in the forthcoming debates can be estimated, with more or less accuracy. The public men in Canada worthy the appellation of statesmen are very few, and the introduction of "parish politics" into not only the Local Legislatures, but even the debates in the Dominion Parliament itself, has made the average member feel himself to be little better than a civic Alderman, and the business with which he has had to concern himself barely of greater importance than the location of a county-seat, or the appointment of a District Coroner. There are "ins" and "outs;" but, at the close of the last session of the Dominion Legislature, the former so far outnumbered the latter that their position seemed almost impregnable. But a five years' record of legislation, especially under an anomalous system of Government, with several Provinces disaffected, and one in open rebellion during that period, was not likely to be devoid of points which, in the hands of a skilful Opposition, were calculated to cause a change, to some extent, in public opinion. That change found expression at the late election; and it is beyond a doubt that when the Parliament meets, there will be such a mustering of the clans of the Opposition as will seriously threaten the tenure-of-office of the present Administration.

The truth is, there is

NO STRONGLY-MARKED LINE OF DEMARKATION

on the question of principles between the two parties. It is a fact that one favors an income suffrage,—the other does not; that one would submit the actual location of public buildings to the Legislature,—while the other contends that such a course would open the door to general bribery and corruption, and claims the only way of deciding such questions is by the Government, it being responsible to the people; the one would have stricter regulations to secure the independence of Parliament,—the other—needless to say the Administration party—are well content to have them remain as they are. But while, in principle, there is no marked antagonism between the two parties, in practice the leaders claim a difference of action as wide asunder as the poles. The Opposition take exception to every act of the Government, and the Government spends no inconsiderable part of its time in writing down the Opposition in general as an ass. It is certain that Messrs. Mackenzie, Blake, *et al.*, the leaders of the Opposition, have very excellent grounds of objection to some of the acts of the Administration. They tabulate their objections to the Governmental policy in the following way:

THE SPLENDID MINERAL LANDS OF THE COUNTRY:

Nothing has been done during the five years, which have elapsed since the formal inauguration of Confederation, to explore and develop the vast mineral wealth lying between Sault Ste. Marie and the Pacific.

The Administration says: It is not so.

THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE NATIONAL CANALS:

That five years have passed, and nothing has been done to place the great inland water-communications of the country on a footing of thorough efficiency.

The Administration replies: We have employed an able Canal Commission, and intend to follow out their recommendations. The necessity of the enlargement of all the canals between the Lakes, along the St. Lawrence, to the Gulf, we recognize; the work shall be done just as early a period as possible.

THE GREAT NORTHWEST LIES UNDEVELOPED:

No means of reaching the promised land (where the thermometer stands at 40 degrees for six weeks), either by land or water, have been developed, and the immigrant must still, perforce, journey through a thirty days' waste of the fertile States of the Northwest, before he casts eyes on the British territory north of 49 degrees. Instead of communication, we have had rebellion, and, after its suppression, corruption rising to Heaven with its noxiousness.

The Administration replies: It is of no good, gentlemen, to cry over spilt milk. The Northwest is progressing; there is a large tide of immigration into it; and, when the work on the Pacific Road shall have reached that point, there will be seen as flourishing cities along the banks of the Assiniboine as now line the Mississippi or the St. Lawrence. We have spent $100,000 in the construction of a road to Manitoba, and it is almost completed. "Not guilty, me lud," in fine.

THE GRAND NATIONAL POLICY IS A MYTH:

The great Canadian inland and oceanic marine has not been created; no new foreign markets have been opened to our trade; the St. Lawrence carrying trade, in Canadian vessels, still exists only on paper; and with the passage or non-repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty, surrendering the Gulf-fisheries, the sovereignty of the St. Lawrence, the Island of San Juan, the refusal of Fenian-raid claims, and, lastly, the degradation of submitting to a price being put upon the treachery of the First Minister of the Dominion, by the English Government giving him information on a small portion of the bonds of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, which were just as safe and certain without such indorsal as British consols.

To all of which the Administration replies: It is all in error. A vaccine cannot be established in a day; look at our American neighbors; foreign markets cannot be opened by any ukase on our parts; and our business with the States is now greater, and even more satisfactory, than it was under the Reciprocity Treaty. With regard to the Washington Treaty, let's be sanguine instead of gangrene, and it has its bright sides, which have called forth the admiration of all the civilized world.

The opposition talk of the inconsistency, even unfaithfulness, of the Government, in the matter of

AN ELECTION LAW.

The last election was in progress for six weeks; and, beyond doubt, the opportunities thus afforded for corruption were diligently used. To American minds, accustomed to elect a whole range of officers, from President to Alderman, in one day, and on one ballot, this will appear to be, as it in fact really is, one of the strongest points against the policy of the present Administration. And there is no reply to the charge.

ON FINANCIAL QUESTIONS,

the differences are on mere matters of detail. Neither party at present favors a restrictive tariff; but the Opposition are more generally Free-Traders than their successful adversaries. The difference between the two is well illustrated by what took place when there was a change in the Administration of the Province of Ontario. Hitherto, the funds of the Province had been deposited in the Bank of Montreal; on the change in Government, the funds were, to a considerable extent, withdrawn and placed in the banks, whose Presidents were active supporters of the new *regime*. This was reform with a vengeance; and yet the Opposition leader declared that, by this act, the prices for farm produce had been sustained throughout the Province, and a season of financial pressure obviated.

But enough of the policy of no policy. On the fight which has been made on the above questions, and many others of a personal nature, not of a character to interest any one outside the boundaries of this country, will be decided the question of a change in the Government. The Parliament to meet shortly will settle the point. Meanwhile, the dispensing of both parties will give each the victory. For my part, I think it lies with the Administration. The nine points of the law, at any rate, are its own, and it has the command of an illimitable quantity of that

FIRST MOVER OF A CANADIAN PARTY MINISTERIAL

—cash, or promises to pay when the other is not absolutely demanded. The leading Minister of the Government, well known to American newspaper readers as the Canadian representative on the Washington High Joint Commission, is an adept at the use of this aid to conviction.

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THE UNITARIANS.

Annual Meeting of the Chicago Conference of Churches.

A Bombshell in the Camp—Rev. Dr. Weiss on "An Act of Faith."

Laird Collier's Vigorous Protest Against Extreme Radical Tendencies.

Proposed Establishment of a Unitarian Book-Store.

The annual meeting of the Chicago Conference of the Unitarian Churches was inaugurated on Tuesday evening by an eloquent sermon by the Rev. W. H. Cudworth, of Boston. Yesterday morning the session was resumed, by reading the Scriptures and prayer, both by Mr. Cudworth. Mr. D. L. Shory, the President, then assumed the chair, and welcomed the delegates, and hoped the session would be one of pleasure and profit.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Mr. George N. Carpenter, the Secretary, then read the report for the year 1872, showing that in fifteen churches embraced in the Conference, there were 871 families which regularly attended the services of the Church, forming a congregation of 3,650 people. Nine churches hold two services on Sunday, and three one service. The number of Sunday School scholars is 1,450. The aggregate number of books in these schools is 6,952. The oldest church in the Conference is the Church of the Messiah, in Chicago, which was organized in 1836. The youngest church is at Valparaiso, Ind., and was organized in 1871. Five churches are without pastors. Among the changes of the year, Rev. C. A. Staples, Rev. Mr. Powell, and Rev. Mr. Stone resigned. Rev. J. O. Hewitt came to the church from the Baptist denomination.

The report was accepted.

The Chair appointed the Rev. C. W. Wendte, Artemus Carter, and Dr. R. N. Foster a Committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year, to report at the afternoon session.

AN ACT OF FAITH.

Rev. John Weiss then read his celebrated and much considered essay on "An Act of Faith." He said he would discriminate between an active faith, a theological statement, and a monument of religious sentiment. Real faith is based on knowledge and a scientific method. After a review of the vital part which faith had played in times past, the essayist asked if we must reject as false the dictum that a correct opinion is essential to salvation. If we reject the old way of securing salvation, must we give up faith itself? Not so; faith is man's great enterprise. Without this vital quality, this life of ours is a poor parody upon our ancestry. But what kind of faith? I say a faith based upon real knowledge. Let us discard those fictions of religion which are no longer tenable. The only dangerous skepticism is the disappointment of a conscience which has loved and lavished itself upon things of doubtful reputation. Can faith spring from a misguided direction? No. We must rely upon nothing vague. Knowledge is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen. Salvation depends upon giving moral earnestness a right and sure method, and a palpable object. Faith is not expectation nor emotional instinct, as of the character of the future life for example. We may expect it, believe it, but that is not an act of faith, as there is no evidential knowledge. Secondly: It is not a form of probability, or likelihood; not a speculation. You surmise that the Creator is a person. This is only a presumption, and differs in different minds. This however, is not faith. An act of faith is an expectation based upon observation. Knowledge of the structure and method of the external world, and the mind of man, gives the only foundation of faith. The man and woman have the best faith who have the best knowledge. Knowledge, indeed, is one great act of the play of faith, and the man filled with it will have his earnest expectation sweetened with the earth-sap which knowledge draws up in our views. If I know natural laws, I can confide in their direction. They are the angels of the infinite, and recommend natural religion, which keeps a universe all the time obedient. Are the great sentiments of the soul ever extinguished by intelligence? No! but glorified. Now we must change faith, and base it on knowledge, and we must make our religion more worldly and practical. It must set itself about to form moral codes for this daily life. We don't want tracts and polyglot Bibles, but abatement of moral nuisances, the protection of the weak, and a compulsory spelling-book. Facts are the substance of things hoped for; the evidence of things not seen, and on them we ground our expectations. Don't exercise faith upon the future; now and here is our mission. Trust the all-embracing Providence. There is nothing that we need to dread. Thus doing the the act of living, will be an act of faith.

A DEMURRER BY LAIRD COLLIER.

Rev. Laird Collier then said that he had heard the essay only in part, but notwithstanding that he had listened attentively, he could not say that he had been able to catch the thread upon which the essay might have been hung. He said he was obliged to Mr. Weiss for the talk he had given them, but that the statements of Mr. Weiss were unhistoric and untrue. It was false that the people did not need theology. The people were now looking more toward religion, and the cross of Christ, than ever before. He said he had often thought he never would go into a Unitarian Conference again. He did not wish it reported in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, that he was in a meeting where some men shut the Bible out; and advanced the theory that the kingdom of God could be built upon the kingdom of the world. It was opposed to the foundation of his labors. He rested all things upon the Bible and his faith was founded upon that. Mr. Weiss' theory of harmonies and facts was cold and heartless. It destroyed all faith, because it made faith rest upon those things only which were understood. He spoke strongly against the essay, and created quite a sensation by his energetic demurrer.

MR. WENDTE REPLIES.

The Rev. Mr. Wendte then arose, and, in quite an excited manner, said he was surprised at Mr. Collier's remarks. It was well known that Mr. Collier was chiefly instrumental in getting Mr. Weiss here, and he was surprised at his fierce attack upon him. He thanked God for the essay delivered this morning. He could not for his life see what had possessed Mr. Collier. He never was astonished more. Evidently the brother did not see the thread.

At this juncture Mr. Collier remarked: "I said I did not catch the thread."

Mr. Wendte replied: "Then why say anything about it? I admire the method of our brother, but he is certainly wrong. Brother Weiss is a good man,—a prophet let us regard him. If we cannot understand some of his theories, let us bear with them, and strive to find the reason in them. Don't let us be led away by old-time poetry and superstition."

GLAD TO HEAR IT.

Rev. Dr. Bauch was glad to hear the essay. He could not fully approve it; indeed, he could not say that he understood it. This contest between religion and science must be settled, and this essay is a step toward peace between the two factions. God and Jesus Christ exist, together with dark theories. Science will either clear them up, or will fail in doing anything. Thus it will be settled.

Dr. Foster said he had listened to no essay for a long time that so pleased him as that of Mr. Weiss. He could see no conflict between Christianity and the spirit of the essay. True, he had gone beyond a standpoint of the believing people, but he was certainly right. He also believed in Mr. Collier's religion, and that no other foundation would sustain the Church of God than that on which Christ built it.

Mr. A. Carter said it would do him good to think over the essay, although he was no radical. It was a glance upon new things, but a just and reasonable glance. He believed in Mr. Weiss' theory of compulsory education, and that it was the duty of the Government to put such a law into its constitution.

MR. COLLIER AGAIN.

Mr. Collier then arose, and in a positive, half-sarcastic manner, said: "Mr. Chairman, am I to be taken to task for criticising Mr. Weiss? Why is he to be taken in the hands of the people and defended, like a child? Why, he is a great man. He came out from Boston, and can defend himself. I shall say what I want, if the whole Radical Club were here. I say again that it was against the spirit of the Bible, and opposed to the precepts of the Lord Jesus Christ, and I will not sit still and listen to such things."

Mr. Wendte said that if he had said anything too bitterly he was sorry and regretted it.

LIKE A CHESTNUT.

The Rev. Mr. Cudworth, of Boston, said that Mr. Weiss had given them his essay like the Lord gives us chestnuts—with a burr around it, covered with sharp and bristling points. Mr. Collier being the first to try to get at the chestnut, had been pricked and lacerated. Mr. Cudworth's remarks were soothing in their influence, and seemed to dispel all hard feelings engendered by the discussion.

RATHER LIKED IT.

The Chairman, in announcing the morning service, said that these Conferences had never been mutual admiration societies, and he was glad for the little brush which had occurred this morning.

The morning exercises closed with singing, after which the Conference adjourned to the basement to partake of a handsome refection, which had been prepared by the ladies of the church.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION

opened with singing. The Rev. R. Laird Collier, from the Committee on Fellowship, recommended that the Rev. J. O. M. Hewitt be received into the Church. The Conference agreed in the report of the Committee.

OFFICERS.

The following officers of the Conference were nominated for the year 1873: President, Governor John J. Bagley, of Detroit; Vice President, General J. D. Webster; Secretary, Miss F. L. Roberts; Treasurer, N. Mears; Directors, D. L. Shory, Sanford B. Perry, Mrs. J. D. Ward, Mrs. Blackman, George N. Carpenter. Committee on Fellowship—R. L. Collier, Dr. Balch, and Mrs. M. Nelson. All were elected, except R. Laird Collier, who refused re-election and suggested that the name of Mr. Robert Collyer be substituted for his name. The Conference unanimously agreed to this.

A CHURCH BOOKSTORE.

Miss F. L. Roberts read an instructive essay upon Unitarian Interests in Chicago. She suggested that a church bookstore be established, and advanced other sensible and plausible ideas.

The Rev. Mr. S. S. Hunting, the Western Secretary of the Western Association, spoke of the reasons why a church bookstore had not been established in Chicago. He said it might be established if only the people seemed anxious for it. He also referred to the general work of the Association in the West.

"INDIVIDUAL DOCTRINE."

The Rev. Mr. Stebbins, of Detroit, read an essay upon "Individual Doctrine." He said that he did not mean to preach a creed for the Church, but a doctrine for each man's life. The essay was ably commented upon by General Webster and Mr. Hunting.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were offered by Mr. Carter, and unanimously adopted by the Conference:

Resolved, We believe in the usefulness and practicability of a Unitarian Book Room and Headquarters in Chicago.

Resolved, That each of our four societies of Chicago be requested to appoint persons, and the four appointed, together with the Secretary of the Conference, be a Committee to examine the matter, and, if it deem it advisable, to establish such a store, then to make all necessary arrangements.

Rev. Robert Laird Collier said, that the Committee appointed to employ a missionary, would report at the next meeting.

The following resolutions were offered by Mr. Windte, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved: That this Conference, impressed with the enormity of the evils of intemperance in our community, herewith place on record its emphatic approval of the late action of the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of Chicago, in regard to the closing of saloons on the Sunday.

Resolved: That the Executive Committee of the Conference be requested to have prepared for its next quarterly meeting, a paper on the subject of Temperance.

Mr. Collier then offered a resolution, which was heartily adopted, thanking the ladies of the Third Unitarian Church for their elegant entertainment and use of the church.

The Conference then adjourned with singing, and with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Hunting. It was announced that a reception would be held in the parlors of the church yesterday evening.

COUNTY AFFAIRS.

Another Half-Day Session of the Commissioners.

Further Action on the Salaries of Cook County Officers.

The Board of County Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, President Miller in the chair. Present: Commissioners Ashton, Bogue, Clough, Crawford, Galloway, Harrison, Jones, Pahlman, Russell, Singer, Herting, Lonergan.

The Board immediately went into Committee of the Whole, Commissioner Bogue in the chair, and resumed consideration of the report of the Committee on Public Service.

For the County Treasurer and Collector's office the salaries were fixed as follows: Assistant Treasurer and Collector, $4,000; Cashier, $1,500; Chief Clerk, $1,800; 2 clerks, 12 months, $1,680 each; 2 clerks, 12 months, $1,500 each; 2 clerks, 10 months, $1,400 each; 3 clerks, 10 months, $1,000 each; 3 clerks, 10 months, $1,250 each.

In connection with the estimates for the expenses of the Town Collectors' offices, Mr. A. L. Morrison, Collector of West Chicago, was invited to make a statement to the Board concerning the requirements of his office. He said that he was required to give bonds in the sum of nearly $2,000,000, and he could not undertake the financial responsibilities of the office at a salary of $1,500 per year, the amount recommended by the report. He should certainly tender his resignation if the salary were not placed at a much higher figure than that named. His fees last year amounted to about $10,000, leaving him a profit of about $6,000, after paying clerk hire, and running expenses.

Commissioner Ashton moved to fix the salaries of the Town Collectors at $3,000 per year each, subject to the report of the Committee on Judiciary as to the power of the Board to fix a sum in excess of $1,500.

Commissioner Miller said that the Board might expect to receive applications from all the Town Collectors throughout the county for increased compensation. They would refuse to collect the taxes at the present allowance.

Commissioner Harrison was in favor of postponing the matter for a time.

Commissioner Miller moved the postponement of the subject until the Judiciary report shall be received. Carried.

On motion, Sheriff Bradley was invited to make some remarks concerning the requirements of his office. He said that he had estimated the salaries of Deputies at $2,500, because it was necessary for each one to keep a horse and buggy, and besides to furnish a bond of $10,000 covering sixteen years. When the Deputies received half the fees, some of them made as high as $3,000 a year, while others made less than $1,000. The estimate of fees from all sources, $8,000, was too small. He had recommended $2,500 for the jailor (whom he paid $1,200 last year, but for whom the Committee had kindly tried to vote $3,000). He should be in favor of not paying the country Deputies so much as recommended by the Committee (four Deputies at $1,200 each), and believed that the work could be well done for $3,000 per year, instead of $4,800, as proposed.

Commissioner Miller explained that the jailor, in addition to his salary, had an interest in the dieting of prisoners.

Mr. Bradley said that it was very difficult to obtain a competent jailor. Folz was the only man who had proved to be able to stand the work.

Jacob Gross, Clerk of the Circuit Court, being invited to speak, said that he had recommended no higher salaries than he would have paid himself in case he had the fees.

The Committee rose, reported progress, asked leave to sit again, and the Board adjourned until next Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The Queen of Sewing Machines.

The beautiful rooms of the Wilson Sewing Machine Company have become one of the most popular business places in the city. The wonderful popularity and efficiency of the machine, its perfect adaptation to all kinds of family sewing, and the ease with which it operates, make it a prime favorite in every family that it has ever entered. It is the cheapest, and in many respects the best, sewing machine ever offered to the people. Salesroom at 373 West Madison street, Chicago, and in all other cities in the United States. The company want agents in country towns.

THE PERFUMERY WAR.

Conference Between Hyde Park and Chicago Officials.

The Packing Interest also Well Represented.

Considerable Talk Indulged In, but No Conclusion Arrived At.

In the Meantime, an Awful Amount of Offal is Being Deposited at Ainsworth.

The Mayor of Hyde Park, and several of the Trustees of the village, had a conference with a delegation of packers and Mayor Medill, in the Council Chamber, yesterday afternoon, in reference to the Ainsworth stink factory. There were present Mr. Culbertson, Mr. Kent, Dr. Rauch, Mr. Reid, Mr. Mitchell, Louis Wahl, Leonard Swett, attorney for the Fertilizing Company, Mayor Cady, and Aldermen Clark, Fisher, Hale, and Waldron, of Hyde Park, and Mayor Medill. The latter called the meeting to order, and nominated Mr. James Wadsworth for Chairman. He was elected, and requested the gentlemen to express their views.

MR. CULBERTSON,

after referring to the meeting of the packers with the Mayor, on Tuesday, said the packers, for several years, had had contracts with the Northwestern Fertilizing Company to take charge of offal, but had, in some instances, to pay for getting it removed. As long as these contracts were in vogue there would be no trouble; but if it was proposed to stop the company from removing the refuse, the packers desired to know what they were to do. Ten weeks only of the packing season had passed; about six weeks remained. There must be an outlet for the offal. From twenty to thirty thousand hogs were being received a day, and no other arrangements for disposing of the refuse could be made between now and the end of the packing season. Unless the Company took it, the blood, entrails, etc., would accumulate around the slaughter houses, or be dumped on the prairies, or the packing business would have to cease. No one certainly desired that. The matter had been sprung upon them, and they were totally unprepared to do anything looking to the removal of the offal for the balance of the season. After this season, he thought the refuse would be made "sweet" at the packing houses.

MR. CADY SAID

the people of Hyde Park had suffered long enough from the nuisance, and now, as the establishment had been burned down, they deemed it a proper time to insist that it be removed, and no longer damage their property and endanger their health and lives. He saw no necessity for dumping the offal on the ground at Ainsworth, as there was no machinery there to work it up. As he understood, the charter of the Company provided that the establishment could be located anywhere in the County of Cook south of Townships 37 and 38, leaving over 800 square miles within which to select a site. The authorities of Hyde Park had consulted with legal gentlemen, and been assured that the rights of the Fertilizing Company would not be jeopardized by relocating anywhere within the limits specified in their charter. The attorneys had failed to find any privileges in the charter which could not be mentioned under the general law. The time for the solution of the question had come; it was not intended to "spring" the matter upon the packers. One hundred tons of offal were being dumped daily at Ainsworth. There were thousands of acres in Cook County where it could be placed without annoying people. A sensitive horse could not have been driven near the stink factory without manifesting that he was aware of the smell eminating from it; no domestic animal, except the hog or the dog, could stand it; the odor was deleterious to the health and comfort of the people. One of the men arrested for conveying the offal through Hyde Park filled the cell in which he was placed so full of "smell" that the prison had to be fumigated. Three hundred children "smelled the smell," one evening, and were all attacked with cholera infantum. He saw no reason why works could not be built as cheaply in some other locality, and the people of Hyde Park relieved of the nuisance. There would be no objection to transporting the offal through Hyde Park, if it was done in a proper manner. There was no disposition on his part, or of his associates, to shut up the outlet for the refuse. They had, however, had enough of the nuisance, and begged to be excused for not wishing to tolerate it in the future.

MR. CULBERTSON

understood the Company could not, under their charter, re-locate their works. He had had experience in analyzing smells, and thought that the aromas that offended the nostrils of the people of Hyde Park came from the town of Lake, and not from Ainsworth. It was unfair and unjust to the packing interest of Chicago to insist that they should have no outlet for the offal. They desired to make as little nuisance as possible, but if the refuse was deposited on the prairies, there would be ten times as much complaint, and from Chicago as well as Hyde Park, of the offensive perfume. If the outlet was closed up, the packing business would cease, and hundreds of thousands of people, directly and indirectly interested in it, would feel the effect.

LEONARD SWETT

did not think the Company could re-locate under their charter; legislation was necessary; and he had advised his clients not to run the risk of losing the benefits conferred by their charter, until they were satisfied, if another location was selected, they were secure in its possession. It was practically impossible for them to relocate between now and the 1st of March. He believed a satisfactory arrangement could be made during the coming summer.

MR. HALE

believed they could, if they so desired, erect their works at some other place than Ainsworth. Nothing had been done by the Company, although they had had several days to think about it. Why could they not go where the Union Rendering Company were located?

MR. SWETT

did not want to be understood as saying a relocation could not be made; he considered it doubtful. The Company were investigating the question of removal, but had not yet reached any conclusion.

MR. FISHER

inquired if the Company would give assurances of removal within a specified time, if not interfered with for six months.

MR. SWETT

could not answer the question definitely. He was not authorized to say that they would give up their charter until they knew where they were going.

MR. HALE

understood that it was proposed to erect works at a cost of $100,000; that did not look as if the Company intended to move.

MR. WAHL

gave an account of the difficulties the original founders of the "stink business" had to contend with, and urged the Trustees to act like sensible and just men, and not drive the Company from Ainsworth, and injure the packing business, by preventing the carrying off and utilization of the offal.

MR. CADY

said if the Company needed legislation to re-locate, the people of Hyde Park would aid them in obtaining it. He replied to Mr. Wahl's argument, and asserted that a subscription would be taken up for the Company, if they needed it.

MR. WAHL

became somewhat excited, and insisted that Hyde Park, Cicero, and other towns should not put a Chinese wall around Chicago, and prevent the reception of cattle and hogs, and the deportation of refuse matter.

MAYOR MEDILL

desired to speak, for the reason that the City of Chicago was as much interested in the question as Hyde Park. He had called the meeting that some conclusion might be reached which would breach over the difficulty for a short time at least. There seemed to be four interests involved: First, the interests of Hyde Park, the residents of which village protested against the longer continuance of the company within the limits of their town, because, as alleged, it created a nuisance; second, the interest of the company itself, which claimed vested rights, having large sums of money invested in the business under a charter from the Legislature, giving it discretion to select a location; third, the packing interest of this city, perhaps the greatest of all single industries carried on here; and fourth, the corporation of the City of Chicago from a sanitary point of view. In the midst of winter, when there was no nuisance, and at the height of the packing season, the authorities of Hyde Park come forward and urge that now is the proper time to put an end to the existence of the establishment. From one point of view that would seem the thing to do, but had they not acted too hastily? Were they not jumping from the frying pan into a very hot fire? Suppose their purpose succeeded? There would be no place to deposit the offal but on the prairies in the Town of Lake. The packing interest owned nearly all the property there, and would dump the refuse of their establishments on the land one or two feet deep. No one could dictate to them. The result would be, next summer, when old Sol shone brightly, putrefaction would set in, and the smells emanating from the animal matter would be wafted over Hyde Park and Chicago, and the residents of both cities have a hundred times more reason and opportunity to complain than now, and ten thousand more stinks than those produced at Ainsworth. He had been in Hyde Park hundreds of times, day and night, and could assert that never, on more than one or two occasions, had his nostrils encountered the Ainsworth smell. The odors there experienced came from the Stock Yards and Bridgeport. He hoped the Hyde Park authorities would consider the consequences of precipitate action, and realize that every stroke at the packing interest at this time was a blow at themselves.

DR. RAUCH

made a few remarks, claiming that improved machinery would reduce the quantity and quality of the smells, and that the factory at Ainsworth was a sanitary necessity for the people of Chicago.

MR. CADY

produced a map of Cook County, and pointed out the locality where the manufactory could be rebuilt and not give offence or be a source of annoyance to anyone. He saw no reason for piling up the filth within the limits of Hyde Park. It was absurd to say no other place than Hyde Park or the prairies could be found whereon to deposit it. If they acted in concert they could secure a suitable and unobjectionable locality. He could not be mistaken as to the direction from which the smells in Hyde Park came. The company evidently wanted to sell out at an exorbitant figure, as they had made no effort to relocate, and did not seem likely to. If it was deemed advisable, he should like to have a Committee appointed to make an investigation, and learn where the establishment could be located.

DR. RAUCH

said the "business" was changing, and within two years very little manufacturing of fertilizers would be carried on at Ainsworth.

MR. CULBERTSON,

with a view of accomplishing something that would be satisfactory to all interested, moved that a committee, consisting of three packers and three residents of Hyde Park, be appointed to confer together, and try to adjust the difficulty.

The motion was agreed to, and the Chair announced as the Committee: Packers, Kent, Culbertson and Bottsford, and from Hyde Park, Messrs. Cady, Hale, and Waldron.

The meeting then adjourned.

SUBURBAN MATTERS.

THE EVANSTON PHILOSOPHICAL ASSOCIATION.

This Association met in the Library Hall, on Tuesday evening last, and, although the weather was quite inclement, the attendance was good. The following gentlemen were present: Prof. Oliver Marcy, Prof. Julius Kellogg, Prof. Louis Kistler, Dr. N. S. Davis, Dr. F. E. Hemenway, Dr. M. Raymond, Prof. Chas. Raymond, Prof. L. L. Knox, Chas. Wm. Pearson, Colonel Wesley Brainard, Rev. E. N. Packard, C. K. Bannister, E. L. Brown, E. S. Taylor, and Francis E. Bradley. Prof. Marcy called the meeting to order, and asked Colonel Brainard to take the chair for the evening.

The minutes of the last meeting being read, the subjects upon which papers were to be prepared for the meeting were announced. Social Science, L. J. Gage; Archæology, E. W. Blatchford, and Biography, Dr. H. M. Bannister. These gentlemen not being in readiness, Prof. Oliver Marcy, the Chairman of the Committee on Inorganic Nature, read a paper in which he commented on the range of the subject, and the large field for investigation. The progress made in chemistry and microscopy was dwelt upon at some length, also philosophical ideas. The Professor thought there was a distinction between Force and Power; the former he would define as the persistent energy, the latter as spontaneous energy. Chemistry and Physics can never explain the mystery of Nature. The prevailing ideas on Spontaneous Generation were truthfully presented. Behind the breastworks of Variety and Species we cannot defend ourselves against the Revolutionists, but behind those of Order and Department we are secure. The last year's labors in the study of life in the deeper depths of the ocean, palæontology and taxonomy were successively reviewed. The study of Inorganic Nature as a means of education, the Professor retained for some future meeting.

Dr. Miner Raymond gave an oral criticism on "Systematic Theology," by Dr. Hodges, of Princeton College, favorable to the author.

A general discussion followed on Professor Marcy's distinction between Force and Power, and on Volition.

Francis Bradley promised a paper on the astronomical phenomenon noticed in Europe, of the disappearance of a periodic comet, and the appearance of a meteoric shower in its stead, after which the Association adjourned.

THE COUNTY NORMAL SCHOOL.

The winter term of 1873 of the Cook County Normal School, at Englewood, has opened under auspices vary gratifying to the faculty. In the Normal Department, proper, there are 115 pupils, an increase of 41 over the term previous. A proportionate increase may be observed in the Preparatory Department. Under the management of Mr. D. S. Wentworth, the Principal, the school is acquiring a national reputation, and is an institution of which the county may well boast. It is to be regretted that the boarding houses are not equal to the increase in the school attendance. The boarding houses in proximity to the school are more than comfortably filled. Would it not be advisable for the "powers that be" to take this matter under consideration? Surely, they will not allow the work of the school to be limited because of a lack of suitable accommodations from abroad?

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

At a meeting of the owners of property on Washington Heights, held yesterday afternoon, at the office of the Blue Island Land and Building Company, at their office in the Chamber of Commerce, L. P. Hilliard, Esq., was made Chairman. The object of the meeting, as stated by Colonel George R. Clarke, was the location of a first-class English classical school with military discipline, for boys, at Morgan Park, on Washington Heights. Professor Norton, of New York City, an experienced and well-known manager of schools in the East, has agreed to contribute $10,000 towards erecting a suitable building, and $6,000 to equip the same, provided the Blue Island Land and Building Company would donate 15 acres of land and $10,000 in money, which the Company have agreed to do, provided the adjoining land-owners will refund them a portion of the same. This the property-owners present expressed themselves very willing to do. A committee consisting of Wm. Hopkinson, Mr. Blanchard, and George A. Chambers, was then appointed to take subscriptions for the same, and also to take further subscriptions of land and money to build a first-class seminary for young ladies, to be located north of Tracey avenue on Washington Heights. Already several propositions have been received from responsible and competent persons to open and conduct the same. A Committee was also appointed to consult with property-owners on the line of Western avenue regarding the practicability of widening that street to from 150 to 200 feet in width from Fifty-fifth street boulevard to Blue Island village.

The meeting then adjourned, to meet at the same place on Wednesday, at 2 p. m., Jan. 22.

AUSTIN.

The citizens of Austin, in this county, were on Tuesday evening last treated to an elegant entertainment in the Town Hall. Though a most unpleasant night, a good audience came together to witness the delightful cantata, entitled "School Festival." The opportunities for producing were limited, yet it was brought out in excellent style. The part of Queen was supported by Miss Julia Shaw, of Chicago, whose beaming face and rich voice made her character the feature of the evening. Other parts by the school children were well supported. The proceeds were for the benefit of the Sunday School.

LECTURES AT ENGLEWOOD.

The first of a course of lectures at the Englewood Presbyterian Church will be given this evening by Mr. J. F. Mack. Subject: "The Human Image." Mr. George B. Armstrong will lecture on "Old Bachelors" on Tuesday evening, Jan. 28.

THE LAW COURTS.

Meeting of the Creditors of the Lumberman's.

A Dividend of Twenty Per Cent Declared.

Major Stevenson and His Little Bill.

Bankruptcy Notes—Saloon-Keepers Sent to Jail.

A meeting of the creditors of the Lumberman's Insurance Company was held yesterday afternoon, to listen to the report of the Assignee in bankruptcy, T. C. Hoag, to Register Hibbard. The report showed that the amount of indebtedness of the Company was $488,835.97, 20 per cent of which would be $97,777.19. To meet this the report showed $89,605.30; and $11,016 paid as a dividend of 5 per cent before the Company went into bankruptcy. The report was very long and intricate. The claims against the Assignee for an offset on their own policies were only two in number, being George F. Foster, $1,700, and J. M. Williams, $2,500, the balance being bought up claims.

Before declaring a dividend, Register Hibbard explained that the case was one of unusual intricacy, inasmuch as the Company had declared a dividend of 5 per cent before going into bankruptcy, and it became a difficult matter to adjudicate the claims fairly. He proposed to declare a dividend of 20 per cent to those who had not received any portion of the first dividend, and the same to those who had, deducting from the latter, however, the amount previously paid to them. Those who objected to this method might apply to the United States Courts for relief. Among those who did so object was ex-Alderman Gustav Busse, who wanted to have his dividend paid over again. Judge Goodrich was asked to give his opinion of this proceeding, and substantially stated that there was no other equitable way of adjusting affairs. The claims are to be passed through the regular forms usual in such cases.

Following is a partial list of the stockholders who have paid up in full since the fire: M. B. Smith, A. F. Gibbs, Ambrose Foster, John H. Dunham, T. C. Hoag, P. L. Yoe, A. & H. Keep, J. Medill, Martin Ryerson, Grant Goodrich, A. T. King, C. L. Wilson, W. W. Bushnell, W. W. Farwell, H. Reed, C. W. Cook, W. T. Allen, Alfred Cowles, William Bross, W. A. Fuller, and James H. Pearson.

IMPORTANT PROJECTED BILL.

Major Stevenson, the respected Chief Clerk of the Superior Court, left for Springfield, last night, with a very important bill in his pocket, which it is intended to place before the Legislature, having for its object the conferring of authority on the Judges of the Circuit and Superior Courts to call on all or any of the Circuit Court Judges in this State to hold branch courts of the Superior or Circuit Courts. Major Stevenson was unable to furnish a copy of the proposed bill for publication, as it has not yet been submitted to the members, and it would be a discourtesy and inconvenience to publish in advance the details of a bill which may, and probably will, be considerably changed in its shape before it is considered in a fit state to go before the Legislature.

It is no breach of confidence, however, and will do no harm to the bill, to say that the idea originated with certain members of the Chicago bar, who have long felt greatly inconvenienced by the immense accumulation of business in our Courts without a corresponding increase in the facilities for transacting it. After some talk, it was thought expedient to draw up this bill, of which the rough draft was entrusted to the Major to convey to headquarters, which draft, and a fair copy thereof, were yesterday embarked in the care of the Major as indicated. The salary of the Judges is intended to be $10 per diem.

Every one connected with the legal business of Chicago must long have felt the want of some such action as this, particularly since the lamented and lengthened absence of Judge Jameson, through illness; and every one will wish success to Stevenson and his bill.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

S. C. Stearns, of Joliet, Ill., is affirmed, by affidavit of Lathrop S. Hodges, acting for Edson Bradley & Co., of New York, to have declared that he is unable to pay his debts, and to have proposed that compromises should be made, or he would be compelled to suspend payment. Edson Bradley & Co. are creditors on a note for $669.59, which the debtor has stated his inability to meet, and they petition for his adjudication as a bankrupt. Attached to the petition is a letter from Stearns, dated Nov. 19, 1872, fully confirming the statement of his insolvent condition. The usual rule to show cause was issued.

Robert E. Jenkins was yesterday appointed Provisional Assignee of the estate of Mark Campbell, bankrupt, who deals in hair fashions, at the corner of Twentieth and State streets. The Marshal has been in possession since the 25th of last November, and fashions are changing.

The Court yesterday gave leave to Willard Scott, Assignee of Moses C. Brown and Benjamin F. Brown, of Naperville, to sell the notes and book accounts of the bankrupts, amounting to $1,240.70, by public auction, at Naperville.

Allen Prior, for whose adjudication as bankrupt a petition was filed on the 7th inst., was yesterday adjudicated by confession; warrant returnable Feb. 6, before Register Hibbard.

The Court yesterday gave leave to the Assignee of Root & Cady to dispose of the entire stock at 60 per cent of the value ($36,824.51), to George F. Root & Son, said 60 per cent amounting to $22,094.70, and the buyers to pay cash.

The first meeting of creditors in the matter of H. E. Hubbard will be held in Register Hibbard's office, this morning, at 11 o'clock.

GENERAL NOTES.

Yesterday, the liquor vendors, Heim and Lavin, were sent to prison for ten days each, and fined $30 each. They had both been found guilty of selling liquor to drunkards after full warning had been given of the consequences. Motions for new trials were made, but the facts were so clear, and the obligations of the law—which says fine and imprisonment upon conviction—so straightforward, that Judge Booth peremptorily set his foot down, and the men went to jail. The names and details in these cases have already appeared in this column.

M. & M. Fichtenburg petition for the adjudication of Kahl & Cohn, in whose matter a preliminary order of dismissal had been entered, and a rule was issued requiring them to show cause. The petitioners claim as creditors on an open account for goods supplied, and they allege, as an act of bankruptcy, that the debtors allowed their property to be taken under a confession of judgment in favor of one James Shulof.

Judge Blodgett continues to hear motions for new trials and submitted cases. Judge Hopkins will hear motions for new trials. Judge Porter will call 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 91 to 96 inclusive, 98, and 100 to 108 inclusive. Judge Rogers is still hearing Brown v. Snell, and will call 31 to 40 inclusive when it is over, and Judge Tree is trying Tucker v. Avery.

Julia B. Hubbard, "attorney for May Hubbard," the interesting witness in the bankruptcy matter of Hy. E. Hubbard, was yesterday dragged into the Superior Court by Ann Ayres, in confession of judgment on a note of $3,000, dated Dec. 11, 1872, for thirty days, payable at the office of Ayres & Ecff.

Judge Hopkins, yesterday, overruled the motion for a new trial in the suit Upton v. Hansbrough, one of the earliest of the now celebrated Great Western stock recovery suits. Later in the day, the counsel in the cause Upton v. Peck also commenced argument on motion for new trial.

Captain Hickey has got hold of a horse, harness, and buggy, about which there is some mistake or dispute. David Richards and George E. Gooch yesterday filed an affidavit in replevin for the recovery of the property.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* Publishing Company, which recently commenced suit against Warner's Proprietary Medicine Company in the Superior Court, for an advertisement account, and took a non-suit, yesterday filed a precipe in assumpsit in the United States Circuit Court, for $1,000.

In the cause, Vocke v. Jaeger, a special finding by Judge Blodgett was yesterday entered in the United States Circuit Court, assessing the damages to be paid by the defendant at $2,233.33.

The injunction prayed for by the Cook County National Bank, restraining the collection of taxes on the Company's stock, was, yesterday, granted by Judge Blodgett.

A tax appeal, bound in cloth, and consisting of a book of about 250 pages, and in the neighborhood of 24 inches square, was yesterday filed in the Circuit Court.

The cause, Upton, Assignee, v. Waters, was yesterday submitted to Judge Hopkins, and jury waived. The case was proceeding when our reporter left.

In Callaghan v. Callaghan, for divorce, a decree was yesterday entered, finding the charges of the bill proved, and ordering alimony.

The jury in the suit Gerhardt v. Lamparta, *et al.*, yesterday returned a verdict for the plaintiff, $190.06 damages.

The United States Court's jury was yesterday discharged, and Judge Hopkins commenced the hearing of arguments on motions for new trial.

Judge Gary yesterday declared the Dodson couple free.

The suit Tucker v. Avery is on trial before Judge Tree.

State's Attorney Reed is expected home today.

NEW SUITS.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Louisville *Courier-Journal* v. Warner's Proprietary Medicine Company; assumpsit, $1,000.——First National Bank of Davenport v. James B. Cahill et al.; petition for removal of cause from Rock Island Circuit Court.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Robert E. Jenkins, Assignee of George F. Clark, v. Peter Bingston and Swan A. Miller; assumpsit, $1,000.

THE CIRCUIT COURT—5,574—The Kirby Carpenter Company v. Samuel S. Gardner and Daniel B. Gardner; assumpsit, $10,000. 5,575, 5,756 and 5,577—Appeals. 5,578—Seth M. Dunning v. the unknown heirs of John H. Laforty; for foreclosure of mortgage on Lot 5, of the part west of C., R. I. & P. R. R. of Lot 2, of School Trustees' Subdivision of Section 16, Township 38.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—41,954—Richards & Gooch v. M. C. Hickey; replevin of a horse, harness, and buggy. 41,955—Sands & Wright, Alonzo Sands and Henry W. Wright v. John Stuber; assumpsit, $500. 41,956—Charles P. Coggershall v. L. G. Horton and W. H. Horton, doing business as Horton Brothers; assumpsit, $400. 41,957—Hamilton Doleen, administrator of the estate of George F. Richardson, deceased, v. Illinois Central Railroad Company; case, $5,000. 41,958—Philo Allen v. Buckner S. Morris; assumpsit, $1,000. 41,959—Elmira v. Victor Sampson; divorce on the ground of cruelty. 41,960—Edward H. Turner et al. v. J. K. Pollard; petition to restore judgment. 41,961—Edward B. Treat v. Patrick Driscoll; assumpsit, $300. 41,462—F. Mayer & Co. v. Goodrich Transportation Company; assumpsit, $300. 41,963—Ann Ayres v. Julia B. Hubbard; confession of judgment. 41,964—J. C. McCord v. James M. Wood et al.; confession of judgment on a note of $100.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Report of the Treasurer of the Michigan Central Road.

Circular from President Joy—The C., S. & C. R. R.—Michigan Going for Pullman.

Mr. Isaac Livermore, the Treasurer of the Michigan Central Railroad, in his annual report shows the condition of the company, on the 1st of December, as follows: The balance of the income account, this day, is $774,325.28. The net receipts of the road for the six months ending the 1st inst., after deducting operating and interest accounts, were $774,325.28. The gross receipts show an increase over those of the corresponding six months of 1871, of $287,395.16, but the net receipts show an increase only of $21,742.08. The bonded debt now amounts to $17,262,100, including the first mortgage sinking fund loan, due in 1882, $2,204,000; first mortgage loan, due in 1882, $558,000; and the 7 per cent loan, due in 1902, $4,500,000. The capital stock amounts to $17,989,548. The sum invested in the sinking funds amounts to $1,595,198.66, which, deducted from the amount of sinking fund bonds outstanding, $2,204,000, leaves $608,801.34, and a net bonded debt of $5,666,801.34 upon the main line. The construction account has been increased $3,518,276.10, and now amounts to $22,623,875.61. At a meeting of the Directors of the Company, held in Boston, on the 30th day of December, 1872, the report of the Treasurer was presented and accepted, and thereupon it was

Voted, That a dividend of $4 per share be, and the same is hereby declared, payable in stock, on the 27th day of January next, to holders of stock at the close of business on the 2d of January, 1873. Payment to be made to holders of stock registered in the City of New York, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in said city, and to all others at the office of the Treasurer, in the City of Boston.

Voted, That the Treasurer is hereby authorized to issue scrip for fractional portions of shares, exchangeable for a share of stock whenever the said fractions shall be presented in multiples of one hundred dollars, said fractional scrip bearing no dividend nor interest until consolidated and stock issued therefor.

Voted, That the transfer books of the company be closed from the 2d of January until the 27th of January next.

PRESIDENT JOY

has addressed a circular to the stockholders of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, which contains a comprehensive statement of the work done during the year 1872. We make the following extracts:

During the past season there have been very large expenditures for the permanent improvement of the property of the Company. Seventy miles of double track have been graded, bridged, and prepared for the rail. Owing to delays in delivery of steel rails, after contracts, and the early winter, this extent of track has not been fully completed. About forty miles of it, however, are completed and in use, and with two or three weeks more of mild weather nearly all would have been in use this winter. Sixteen thousand tons of steel rails have been purchased and paid for. Fifty-seven locomotives have been added to the power, and upwards of 1,000 box and flat cars have been added to the rolling stock. New machine shops, on a scale adequate to the necessities of the road, have been completed at Jackson. A new passenger house, large enough for the business at the same place, has been built, and several others have been built at less important places, where they had become of absolute necessity. Lands have been acquired, in the vicinity of Detroit, for new car shops, which have become necessary for the repairs and the proper maintenance of the rolling stock. Twenty-six miles have been added to the sidings, in various places.

These and other permanent additions to the property, made indispensable by the increasing volume of business, and the payment of $500,000 of bonds, which matured 1st July last, have absorbed more than the amount of money realized by the sale of $4,500,000 bonds. The earnings of the last six months having been used in construction, and the condition of the money market not being favorable for the sale of bonds at their value, nor for borrowing money, the Directors have thought it for the best interests of the stockholders to pay them for their dividend in stock, and have accordingly voted to do so.

Owing to the amount of construction going on during the season, business has been done at considerable disadvantage. The Board also regrets to say that the business of the road has suffered, and is still suffering very largely, from the inability of the Great Western Railway to transport over it the business we bring to it with promptness. It is hoped these causes will be obviated very early this year, if not by putting that road in a position to be able to meet the demands upon it, certainly by the additional outlets which the construction of the Canada Southern, and the narrowing of the gauge of the Grand Trunk, between Detroit and Buffalo, will give us. Until the means of moving business east of Detroit are equal to those of the road of this company, our business must continue to suffer, and very greatly. As stated, however, it is hoped this time will be short, and that within a few months the difficulties alluded to may be overcome.

CHICAGO, SAGINAW & CANADA RAILWAY.

Captain E. L. Craw, President of the Chicago, Saginaw & Canada Railway, has filed the articles of association of said company with the Secretary of the State of Michigan. The capital stock is $4,200,000. The road will run from Grand Haven via the Saginaw Valley, a distance of 210 miles. The Directors are Edward L. Craw, Frankfort, Mich.; Joseph McChesney, Chicago; Amos C. Barstow, William Curtiss, R. P. Mason, William H. Bradford, Providence, R. I.; John P. Slater, Norwich, Conn.; Rowland Hazard, and P. Dalerie. This is an opposition line to the Grand Rapids & Saginaw Railroad, and it will be a contest between the two companies as to which shall complete their line first.

TAXING SLEEPING-CARS.

The subject of taxing sleeping-cars will soon be introduced into the Legislature of Michigan. The theory upon which the legislation is to be based is, that the sleeping-car lines belong almost exclusively to a single Company. The Company (Pullman's) have grown rich and haughty, their income being enormous, so that the President has acquired a fortune of millions in an unexampled short time. As they pay no taxes anywhere on their magnificent rolling-stock, a specific tax will be sought to be levied on all sleeping-car routes in the State. It is believed the measure will pass with but little opposition.

IT IS PROPOSED TO EXTEND

the Quincy, Alton & St. Louis Railroad to East St. Louis. The line at present only runs to Louisiana, Mo., and connects there with the Chicago & Alton Road. The road, as thus extended, would pass through the Alton Bluff region, one of the finest fruit sections in the State, and over inexhaustible quarries of marble, cement rock, and limestone.

A NEW LINE OF RAILWAY

is being agitated, to run from Indianapolis to Clinton, Iowa, on the Mississippi River, via Lafayette, Watseka, Streator, and La Salle.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Centaurs of Old were half horse and half man. They consorted with animals—conquered mankind—lived upon the flowers of the century plant—made one of their number God of the healing art—transferred their name and home to the constellation Centaurius, and raised the devil generally. But the great Centaur Liniment for stiff joints, rheumatism, swellings and lameness upon man and beast, is now astonishing the world. And astonishes because it does its work.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic and causes natural sleep. Is a substitute for castor oil.

AMUSEMENTS.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.—AIMEE.

AIKEN & LAWLOR.......................Managers.

Six nights and one matinee of

AIMEE,

And the New Parisian Opera Bouffe,

Comprising over 65 persons.

C. A. CHIZZOLA & CO.......................Directors.

Opening night, Monday, Jan. 20,

La Grand Duchesse.

AIMEE in her unsurpassed role of DUCHESSE; JUTEAU (his first appearance) as Fritz; ROLAND (her first appearance) as Wanda. Messrs. DUCHESNE, MARCAS, BORTHON, Etc. Full Chorus and Orchestra. Mons. VON GHELE, Musical Director. Tuesday, Jan. 21 (first time here), LA PETIT FAUST. Aimee as Mephisto. First appearance of Mdlle. Bonelli and Mons. Lagarde. Wednesday, LA BELLE HELENE; Thursday, GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT. Friday, benefit of Mdlle. Aimee, LA PERICHOLE. Saturday afternoon, grand matinee. Saturday night, farewell performance. First time, LES CENT VIERGES. Admission, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra; boxes, $10 and $15; second balcony, 50 cents. Sale of seats commences Wednesday, Jan. 15, at Box Office, Theatre. Matinee price—Admission, $1 (including reserved seat).

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

THURSDAY, Jan. 16, 1873, and until further notice,

THE HIT OF THE SEASON!

Bartley Campbell's superb society comedy,

FATE!

Received by fashionable and crowded houses with tumults of applause.

EVERY ACT ENCORED.

Act 1—Rose Cottage. Act 2—A Blighted Heart. Act 3—Divorce. Act 4—In the Web. Act 5.—Fate.

All the Favorites in the Cast.

"It is alternate smiles and tears."—Times.
"It sparkles with bright things."—Tribune.
"Fate is a decided success."—Inter-Ocean.
"The author has made another popular hit."—Post.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

SECOND COURSE!

The second course of Star Lectures will be inaugurated on Feb. 3, on the South Side, and on Feb. 4, on the West Side, by a Grand Ballad Concert by the BOSTON SEXTET CLUB, composed of Mrs. Anna Granger Dow, Soprano; Mrs. Chas. A. Barry, Contralto; Fred. C. Packard, Tenor; Frank Sprague, Basso; Miss Parris Bell, Violin Virtuoso, and John A. Howard, Pianist. The Boston Sextet Club will be followed on successive Monday and Tuesday evenings by Geo. W. Curtis, Theo. Thomas' Orchestra, Wendell Phillips, Prof. David Swing (South Side only), Robert Collyer (West Side only), Prof. E. S. Morse, Mrs. Ross, and Dr. E. H. Chapin. The whole comprising by far the best lecture course ever organized in the West.

The sale of a limited number of Season Tickets commences next Monday at the Star Course Depots. Price, $5.

CARPENTER & SHELDON, Proprietors and Managers Star Course.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

ANOTHER GREAT SUCCESS.

MR. & MRS. DION BOUCICAULT,

Every night and Saturday Matinee, in Boucicault's own Irish drama,

"ARRAH NA POGUE,"

Presented with a strong cast and correctly mounted. In preparation, "Kerry, or Night and Morning," and the "Colleen Bawn," works of the great author.

Order carriages at 10:30.

GLOBE THEATRE.

To-night, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, first time in this city of the thrilling sensation drama entitled

CARTOUCHE,

THE JACK SHEPPARD OF PARIS.

R. M. CARROLL,

And his boys, Little Dick, The General, and Master Eddie,

Bobby Newcomb,

Miss Maude Hilton, Miss Lelia Ellis, Sappho, and the Comedy Company in a new and attractive bill.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

Monroe-st., between Dearborn and Statests.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

MACKIN AND WILSON

In new specialties. Ben Cotton in his great character of old Mr. Schlemmerhorn, The Young Scamp, Blake and Blake, and The Boy of The Period. Saturday, Grand Matinee. In preparation, with new scenery, etc., Arrah Na Bregue.

Monday, Jan. 20, Benefit of William Arlington.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Engagement with the very popular Irish Comedian and Vocalist

MR. JOHN COLLINS.

Who will appear Monday and Tuesday nights as MYLES NA COPALEEN in the greatest of all Irish Dramas,

COLLEEN BAWN!

With all the original music and Mr. Collins in several of his exquisite ballads. Previous to which the elegant comedietta,

HIS LAST LEGS.

Mr. John Collins in one of his great specialties.

AIKEN'S THEATRE,

Wabash-av. and Congress-st.

Thursday and Friday Nights and Saturday Matinee, last nights of Mr.

JOSEPH PROCTOR.

In which Mr. Proctor will sustain his original character of the

JIBBENAINOSAY,

As performed by him over 3,000 times.

Reserved Seats, Matinee, 50 and 75 cents.

Saturday Night—Grand Farewell Benefit of Mr. Joseph Proctor. Monday—AIMEE OPERA BOUFFE CO.

A CYCLONE OF SUCCESS.

PROF. J. M. MACALLISTER

IN HIS WONDERFUL PERFORMANCES.

Full particulars Friday.

TURNER HALL,

North Clark-st.

Grand Opening!

SATURDAY, Jan. 18, SUNDAY, Jan. 19, and MONDAY, Jan. 20.

Season tickets at $5 at J. Bauer's music store, Sherman House Barber Shop, and at Laubenheim Bros., corner North Clark and Michigan-sts.

THIRTEEN THOUSAND PEOPLE

WITNESSED

PROF. J. M. MACALLISTER'S

Marvellous performances at Cincinnati last week. Full particulars Friday.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 464 State-st., Chicago.

It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes.

CONSULTATION FREE. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 464 State-st.

DR. J. H. CLARK,

The able and well known specialist—at 161 East Harrison-st., between Clark and State-sts.—can be consulted—day or evening—on all diseases and difficulties of a chronic, delicate, or confidential nature. Sexual and Nervous. Special attention to female difficulties. Medicines sent by mail or express. Send stamp for circular to the Married. Address DR. CLARK, 161 East Harrison-st., Chicago, Ill.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! **Dr. Kean,**

360 South Clark-st., Chicago,

May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases.

DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

Dr. A. G. Olin,

169 So. Clark-st., Chicago, the most successful specialist of the age, who has given a life-long special attention to the treatment of Chronic, Sexual and Nervous diseases, and all diseases of the blood. Read his works and judge for yourself, sent sealed for stamps. Confidential consultations, personally or by mail, free and invited. Ladies send for circular.

Dr. TOWNSEND,

150 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.,

Has the most extensive practice in all Chronic, Nervous, and Special Diseases of both sexes, of any specialist in Chicago. Can be consulted personally or by mail, free of charge. His Medical Treatise sent free. All female difficulties treated with safety and success.

DR. STONE,

Confidential Physician, 113 W. Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

(A regular graduate in medicine) cures all chronic and "Special Diseases," of both sexes, at reasonable prices. Medicines furnished. Consultation free, personally or by mail. Cures guaranteed. All "female difficulties" treated with safety and success. Chambers for patients.

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CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S TRIBUNE.

FIRST PAGE—Washington News: Proceedings in Congress; The Credit Mobilier Investigation.

SECOND PAGE—Our Iron Interests: The Relation of Chicago to the Iron Mines of Lake Superior—The German Savings Bank—Canada Letter—Fate of the Schooner William D. Brown—Chicago Nursery and Half-Orphan Asylum—An Earl's Debt.

THIRD PAGE—Unitarian Conference—County Affairs—The Perfumery War—Suburban Matters—Law Courts—Railroad News—Advertisements.

FOURTH PAGE—Editorials—The Farmer's Convention at Bloomington.

FIFTH PAGE—Yesterday's Proceedings in the Illinois General Assembly—Advertisements.

SIXTH PAGE—Monetary and Commercial—Railroad Time Table.

SEVENTH PAGE—The New Revenue Law—The City in Brief—Personal—A $20,000 Robbery—Small Advertisements: Real Estate, For Sale, Wanted, Boarding, Lodging, etc.

EIGHTH PAGE—Foreign News—Funeral of Napoleon III.—New York Matters—State Legislatures—Miscellaneous Telegrams.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Dion Boucicault and wife. "Arrah-na-Pogue."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. Engagement of John Collins, the Irish Comedian and Balladist. "Colleen Bawn."

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. Engagement of Joseph Proctor. "Nick O' the Woods."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. New Comedy Company. "Fate."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe. Ethiopian Comicalities.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Dramatic and Musical Varieties.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton, between Washington and Randolph streets. Prof. McAllister, the Prestidigitateur.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PIMPLES REMOVED AND SKIN MADE SMOOTH by using Juniper Tar Soap. Manufactured by Caswell & Co., New York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—ORDINARY DRAWING every 17 days. Tickets, $28. J. B. MARTINEZ & Co., Bankers, 10 Wall-st., Box 4,685 N. Y. P. O.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, DEPRESSION of Spirits and General Debility, the Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by Druggists.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THIS SPLENDID hair dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. Harmless, reliable, and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces immediately a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft, and beautiful. The genuine, signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists. CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, N. Y.

TUBERCULAR CONSUMPTION—BY DR. J. H. Schenck.—Among American and English physicians the view is very prevalent that tubercular consumption is contagious, and there are many cases on record which show the correctness of this theory. The medical profession, since the days of Laennec, sincerely believed that tuberculosis was absolutely incurable, and it was useless to make any efforts in that direction. In fact, everything had previously been tried that came within the range of medicine, with the same unsatisfactory results. The first person who made the important discovery that tubercular consumption was curable, was Dr. John H. Bennett, of Edinburgh, Scotland. After he demonstrated that the disease, like many others, could be successfully treated, physicians in other parts of the world commenced gradually to approve of the theory, and the disease no longer assumed the formidable shape to the practitioner that it formerly did.

It is now, however, satisfactorily demonstrated that consumption of the lungs can be cured in nearly every instance, if the disease is not allowed to progress too far before medical assistance is employed. The great remedy to be used with the most satisfactory results is Dr. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP. People, however, will neglect to attend to the precautions necessary to preserve the health, and the result is numerous fatal cases of consumptions, fevers, and inflammatory diseases, which might easily have been cured if attended to in time. The origin of a large proportion of the cases of pulmonary consumption brought to the attention of Dr. SCHENCK was traced to the imprudence of the sufferers. At the first indication of disease of the lungs, Dr. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP should be used. The slightest cough, pain in the breast, difficulty of breathing, &c., could be speedily cured by an occasional dose of the Syrup. Three or four Mandrake Pills taken before retiring, followed for a day or two with the Syrup, according to the directions on the wrappers, would speedily and effectually exterminate the threatened malady. Many make it a regular habit to take one or two of these Pills after eating heartily. All bad effects that might be occasioned by overburdening the stomach with food are thus prevented, and its vigor continues unimpaired. The same good effects are experienced when this popular remedy is used after drinking freely of spirituous liquors.

CHELSEA, Mass., Oct. 1, 1872.

Dr. J. H. Schenck, Northeast corner Sixth and Arch-sts., Philadelphia:

DEAR SIR: No doubt you are receiving letters of this kind every day, and well do your medicines deserve them.

Let me add to your long list by informing you what they have done for me. I have been treated by the best physicians for more than *three years* for Chronic Diarrhœa, as brought on by an inactive liver, and now, having taken their poison, I commenced taking your MANDRAKE PILLS and SEA-WEED TONIC.

This letter would be long, indeed, were I to write all that your medicines have done for me.

I commenced taking them nine weeks ago, weighing, at the time, 106 pounds, and not being able to eat anything without great suffering.

To-day I can eat anything, and weigh 130 pounds, and still gaining.

My friends speak of my case as a miracle, but I know that your MANDRAKE PILLS have saved my life, and I should as soon think of going to bed without undressing as without taking one. I saw your medicines advertised, and commenced taking them on my own account. I give no one credit for my restoration to health, except yourself, and let me wish you every success, as your medicine demands it.

I remain, sir, yours, &c.,
E. B. WINCHESTER, JR.

The following certificate has been kindly sent to Dr. Schenck, by Mr. John Young, editor of the *Pennsylvanian*:

LEBANON, Pa.

Dr. J. H. Schenck:

DEAR SIR: The great benefit which I derived from the use of your medicines constrains me to recommend the same to others who may be afflicted as I have been.

I have felt the symptoms of pulmonary consumption for many years, having frequently been brought so low as to be confined to my room for weeks. In May, 1867, I was reduced so low as to expect relief only in death; which I, together with my friends and family, supposed to be very near, looking upon every day as probably my last one. I, however, yielded to the urgent request of some friends to try your medicines. Immediately upon using it, I felt its taking effect upon my system. Receiving some hope, I continued the use of it according to directions, gaining strength gradually, and, after a few months, I was not only able to leave my room, but also strong enough to go to work at manual labor, which I have been able to continue to the present day, and now enjoy better health than I did at any other period during the last fifteen years.

JOHN YOUNG.

[To be continued.]

The Chicago Tribune.

Thursday Morning, January 16, 1873.

Tweed's counsel consumed all of yesterday in making objections to the evidence offered by the prosecution.

In his testimony before the Credit Mobilier Committee, Durant says he gave $10,000 toward the expenses of Senator Harlan's election.

One of the bills brought before the Wisconsin Legislature, yesterday, calls for a reform in the Tariff, for the relief of our producing interests which are now so heavily taxed.

Fifty-one members of the Kansas Legislature have declared themselves, in caucus, opposed to the re-election of Senator Pomeroy. An election requires 67 votes.

The funeral services of Louis Napoleon took place yesterday, and were witnessed by 30,000 people. The Empress Eugenie was too ill to attend. While the ex-Emperor's remains lay in state, they were visited by 25,000 people. The body will be taken to France for interment.

The memorial of Chicago to Congress for an exchange of the old Bridewell lot for the Custom House lot, as a site for the Public Library, has been presented to the Senate by Senator Logan and to Acting Secretary Richardson, of the Treasury, who said that he favored the proposition.

The Farmers' Convention, at Bloomington, has begun its session with the gratifying attendance of 800 delegates. Nothing was done yesterday besides forming a permanent organization, with W. C. Flagg, of Madison, as President. Addresses were delivered, by invitation, by Hon. L. D. Whiting, Hon. M. L. Dunlap, and Mr. J. B. Porterfield, and the Convention adjourned till to-day, when it will begin the regular discussion of topics.

The result of the Credit Mobilier investigation was disclosed, yesterday, in the statement of C. H. Bushnell, one of the officers of the Company, that its stock had been refused as collateral by a prominent bank, which thought it tainted with fraud and corruption. There was laughter, which will not ring pleasantly in the public ear, when he stated that Oakes Ames insisted on the fulfilment of contracts with Congressmen, because, if "they went back on Congressmen after stock had gone up, when it had been promised them when it was down, Congressmen would go back on them."

We begin this morning a series of valuable letters from the rich iron regions of Lake Superior. An active industry has been growing up on the shores of that lake for a quarter of a century, and has furnished materials for a profitable manufacture and an attendant trade to Buffalo, Cleveland, and Detroit. This business, which has the prospect of a vast extension in the future, has not been open to Chicago heretofore; but direct connection having been recently made by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, between this city and two of the Lake Superior ports, a chance is given our capital and enterprise to share in its gains.

The way opinions are formed upon the subject of official actions was shown by the answers made by Levi P. Morton, a banker in New York, who appeared before the Committee of Ways and Means to advocate another Syndicate. Mr. Dawes asked him if he had been a partner in the previous Syndicate, and he said he had not been; he was then asked whether he expected to be a partner in the next Syndicate, and he said he certainly would if one was authorized. Mr. Levi P. Morton thinks that the first Syndicate was a grand thing for the country; so grand that he proposes to help the country through the second one.

News from Japan shows no pause in the changes which the liberal policy of that Empire has begun. The Japanese Government has informed its male subjects that they are no longer to be forced to shave their heads, but, not to unsettle society too rapidly, top-knots are still insisted on. Actors and wrestlers are notified that they may continue their business three years longer, but must then betake themselves to some more worthy calling. The application of native capitalists to be permitted to engage in railroad building has been granted, and the reforms in police management and the administration of justice are vigorously pushed.

The latest land job in the interest of speculators has just passed the Senate. It is a bill granting to each State and Territory 500,000 acres of land to endow an Agricultural and Industrial Arts College. The bill authorizes the issue of land scrip to each State for that amount of land, thus throwing into the market land scrip to the amount of 20,000,000 of acres, all of which scrip will be hawked about the country, and eventually fall into the hands of speculators. It is substantially an act to sell lands to speculators at from 40 to 60 cents per acre. Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, was the author of the bill, and it was voted for solidly by the New England Senators and by Senators from the other Atlantic States.

The Chicago produce markets were less active yesterday, with a little more firmness in prices. Mess pork was quiet, and 10@15c per brl higher, closing at $11.60@11.65 cash, and $11.95@12.00 seller March. Lard was firm at 2½@5c advance per 100 lbs, closing at $7.10 cash, and $7.40@7.45 seller March. Meats were less active and ⅛c per lb higher, at 3¾@3⅞c for shoulders; 5⅝@5¾c for short ribs; 5⅞@6c for short clear, and 7⅞@8c for green hams averaging 16@15 lbs. Dressed hogs were quiet, but 5c per 100 lbs higher, closing at $4.40@4.50. Highwines were dull and ½c lower, closing weak at 88½c. Flour was steady and more active. Wheat was rather quiet, and averaged a shade higher, closing at $1.21 cash, and $1.22⅜ seller February. Corn was dull and ⅛c lower, closing at 30⅞@30⅝c cash, and 30⅝c seller February. Oats were rather more active and steady, closing at 25⅛c cash, and 25⅛c seller February. Rye was more active, and ⅛@⅜c higher, closing at 66⅝c. Barley was less active, and 1@1½c higher, closing at 69c for No. 2, and 58¼c for No. 3. The hog trade was active and firm at the decline noted yesterday, or at $3.50@3.80 for common to extra. There was no change in the cattle and sheep markets, yesterday's prices being sustained.

The *Spener'sche Zeitung*, a Berlin Liberal journal, reported to be on confidential terms with the Government, has recently published a very sharp article reflecting upon the American press for its strictures on the policy of the German Government with reference to emigration. It claims that the action of the State and private railroads in Germany, in raising the rates hitherto accorded to emigrants, is purely a question of domestic administration, placing all passengers upon a common footing and releasing companies from unprofitable arrangements. It suggests to American papers that, instead of dealing in injustice towards Germany, they should work hand in hand with the German press to secure the adoption of a treaty for the protection of the emigrants, and accuses the Government of the United States of being responsible for the failure of the negotiations commenced some years ago for the protection of emigrants. As this accusation comes from a paper which is, to a certain extent, the mouthpiece of the German Court, it deserves attention, although it is difficult to see wherein any such combination would relieve the German Government from the charge of endeavoring to check emigration, that its military purposes may be carried out.

It appears that the Spanish-American Republics are up in arms at the proposition to build the Darien Canal. *La Sociedad* of Lima discerns in the project all the evils that attend immigration and commerce. Civilization generally has learned to regard these accompaniments in another light than that of evil, but the civilization of the South American Republics is peculiar. *La Sociedad* is the mouthpiece of this idea of civilization. It once demanded that the Peruvian Government should exact an adherence to the Roman Catholic faith as a *sine qua non* of residence on Peruvian soil. It now demands that the four Republics of Peru, Ecuador, Chili, and Bolivia should unite in coercing Columbia to resist any and every effort to divide by a canal two continents which the Almighty has joined together by an isthmus. It tells these Republics that their very existence depends upon successfully opposing such a scheme. It warns them that their countries would be overrun with immigrants, that their products would become staples for European commerce, and that, eventually, the European nationalities would swallow up their power, their government, and their territory. *La Sociedad* is evidently in fear that the peculiar and cheerful customs of South American government might be sacrificed. We had a sample of these favorite South American pursuits, a week or two ago, in the murder of the President, or Dictator, of Ecuador, or one of the other "Republics," who had succeeded the Dictator he had murdered, and who will probably be succeeded by the man who murdered him. Careful students of the history of the South American Republics have failed to find any ruler within several generations who has died a natural death, unless he died in prison. Even in the latter case, a *post-mortem* examination would probably have discovered traces of poison. There is a lurking suspicion that the Darien Canal would bring about some invasion of the traditional and sacred rights of South American Republics to revolution and bloodshed. The elements of civilization, as it is understood elsewhere, are regarded with foreboding. Commerce might possibly prepare the way for the development of these countries and for peaceful prosperity,—a condition of things which cannot be placidly contemplated from the standpoint of South American Republicans.

The fate of an ordinary member of Congress, after the usual appliances of the Civil Service have failed to re-elect him, is to settle down at Washington and become an agent for claims against the Government. As an ex-member, he has the privilege of the floor of each House of Congress while in session, and his acquaintance with members gives him an advantage over other agents. Among the members of the present Congress who will retire in March is Senator Sawyer, of South Carolina, who has been a Senator since 1868. This gentleman, a few days ago, introduced a bill extending the jurisdiction of the Commission to examine claims for losses in the Southern States during the war to include those of all citizens of foreign Governments who resided in the Rebel States. This class of claims includes demands for the use of buildings, stores, supplies, &c. The claims of British citizens have been provided for to some extent under the Treaty of Washington, and we believe that the claims of alleged British subjects filed before the Commission reached from twenty to thirty millions of dollars. Congress has already established a Southern Claims Commission to hear cases not allowed to be presented to the Court of Claims, and this Commission is to be allowed by this bill to hunt up testimony in every village of the country. The tendency of all these measures is to precipitate the Government into a recognition and eventual payment not only of the personal losses of every man North and South who can manufacture testimony as to his loyalty, but of all the losses sustained by States, municipalities, and individuals, whether the losses were sustained as results of the conduct of Federal or Confederate troops. The fact is, this claim business, beginning with that for the return of the tax on cotton, is assuming such proportions as to threaten all legislative regard for duty and honesty. The cotton claim alone is for $70,000,000; there is a steamboat claim for several other millions, and these things, encouraged and fostered by speculative agents and lobbyists, are increasing, until they in time will build up a debt for claims alone as great as that of the National debt.

One great incentive to this claim business is the collection of a hundred millions of surplus revenue annually. Claims are not worth much when there is no money to pay them, nor when members will have to vote a special tax therefor. If this surplus revenue was avoided by the proper reduction of taxes, the country would have at least such protection against these claims as would be afforded by the fact of an empty Treasury. The policy of Congress at present tends to payment of all private losses during the war, without reference as to which side the losses are properly chargeable.

THE OVER-ISSUE OF LEGAL TENDERS.

Some time in October last, there was issued from the Treasury some $44,000,000 of Treasury notes in excess of the amount which had been supposed to be the limit authorized by law, which is $356,000,000. This action has attracted much attention. The authority of the Secretary to make this issue has been questioned, and, we believe, a measure has been proposed declaring it to be legal, and authorizing it in the future. At an early day in the session, the Senate directed an inquiry as to the power of the Secretary. A majority of the Finance Committee, consisting of Messrs. Sherman, of Ohio, Morrill, of Vermont, Scott, of Pennsylvania, Ames, of Mississippi, and Bayard, of Delaware, have reported that a careful review of all the acts of Congress leaves no doubt of the establishment of $356,000,000 as the maximum of legal-tender notes to be outstanding. The only contingency for which an excess was provided was to meet a temporary loan, and that loan was subsequently funded. The Committee state that the circumstances under which the additional issue was made would have clearly justified the officer, if he had had any legal authority to make it, and they admit that the Secretary considered that he had such legal authority. But as the law did not permit the act, the Committee declare the precedent a bad one. The Committee think that an exercise of such authority should not rest upon an inference, or subtle reasoning, or the pressure of interested parties, or be controlled by changing views of public policy. They assert what is unquestionably the proper rule, that, in all questions of construction as to the extent of power conferred by law in matters affecting the public credit, a reasonable doubt as to the grant of power should be held to exclude it. They therefore report that the Secretary had no authority to issue greenbacks in excess of the $356,000,000.

Messrs. Ferry, of Michigan, and Wright, of Iowa, from the same Committee, reported that, in their judgment, the action of the Secretary was legal.

It will be gratifying to the country to know that there is a disposition in Congress to confine the administration of the Treasury Department to the powers granted by law. The Syndicate operation of eighteen months ago was so clearly illegal that it was calculated to give the impression that the will of the Secretary of the Treasury was superior to all law, and that he had uncontrolled discretion in all matters affecting the public credit. Such an impression could not fail to be injurious to the national credit, as substituting for the written law the uncertain opinions of a single officer of the Government. This matter will probably be warmly discussed in the Senate.

THE FARMERS.

Mass Meeting of Agriculturists at Bloomington.

Eight Hundred Delegates Representing Societies, Clubs, and Granges.

Opening Address by the Hon. L. D. Whiting, of Bureau County.

The Delegates Describe the Pecuniary Benefits Derived from Association.

The Railroad Companies Denounced for Extravagant Freight Charges.

W. C. Flagg, of Madison County, Appointed Permanent President.

Address by the Hon. M. L. Dunlap.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 15.—Pursuant to a call, issued by W. J. Beer, John Prickett, and L. F. Ross, the Executive Committee appointed by the convention of delegates from Farmers' club, held in Kewanee on the 17th and 18th of last October, the Illinois State Farmers' Convention met this morning in the Opera House on Main street. The basis of representation was fixed at one delegate from every Farmers' Club, Grange, or other Agricultural, Industrial, or Horticultural Associations.

The objects of the meeting, as set forth in the call, are as follows:

To perfect an organization made at Kewanee, by the formation of a State Farmers' Association from said delegates, the adoption of a constitution, and for securing the organization and representation of associations in every county, and, if possible, in every township of the State; to discuss and insist upon reform in railway transportation; the sale of agricultural implements; the sale of farm products by commission merchants, and such other abuses as have grown up in our midst and are now taxing and impoverishing producers and consumers; and to transact such other business as may be brought before the Convention.

The Convention was called to order by John Prickett, of the Executive Committee, who nominated the Hon. L. D. Whiting, of Bureau County, for Temporary Chairman.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. W. C. Hogg, of Madison County, moved that Messrs. Smith, of Kewanee, and Tufts, of Centralia, Secretaries of the Kewanee meeting, be elected Temporary Secretaries.

The motion was agreed to.

The Temporary Chairman then addressed the Convention as follows:

SPEECH OF THE HON. L. D. WHITING.

BROTHER FARMERS OF ILLINOIS: We have met to consult on matters which pertain to our pursuits, and to consider and declare our sentiments on certain things which concern the public interest.

In response to the call of your Executive Committee, I have left my public duties elsewhere for a brief time, to meet you here, not more to testify my sympathy with your purposes than to learn wisdom by your counsels, and to catch some inspiration from the spirit which animates you.

This is an age and an era of organization. We behold it, and feel its effects in various ways. Nearly every profession, calling, and pursuit, except our own, associate, organize, and combine to promote their interests. The agriculturist, isolated and scattered, away from the Post Office, and telegraph, and lecture-room, is the last to move. If he felt himself pressed and over-burdened by high prices for all he bought, and low prices for all he sold, he has sought to cure the evil by more rigid economy, and longer and harder hours of labor. While most other pursuits push up the prices of their commodities, if need be by shortening their hours of labor and sometimes by wholly stopping the wheels, we have met this by more desperate struggles to multiply our productions and to hurry them upon the market. While the oil man of Pennsylvania are seeking to plug up the holes so as to stop the flow of oil, and thereby send up prices, the corn-raiser struggles to broaden his fields and deepen his furrows, until he overflows the land with its abundance.

I am yet to speak of other combinations who toll our products according to their own greed.

Poverty, if not bankruptcy, now stares us in the face. In the midst of such overwhelming abundance as to choke the marts of trade, and while the consumers on the seaboard and across the waters are hungry for our products, we cannot realize enough to pay our taxes and labor. Unless some remedy be found, our lands must greatly decline in value, agricultural labor yet more reduced in price, rural improvement must suffer a blight, and general poverty cover the land, and thus dwarf and wither every interest dependent upon the farmer's prosperity.

It is because we believe that we need not, and will not have, this condition of affairs to prevail, that the farmers are moving. There are remedies for all evils, and so there is somewhere, and in some way, a cure for the ills which threaten us. For some months past the producers in various and widely separated places have been almost spontaneously coming together in local organization. This Convention of the Farmers of Illinois is to consider the matter of binding together these local societies by a State organization.

As it is somewhat new for our people to attempt any general organization, the question is very naturally asked, what is the purpose?

No one is authorized, or able, especially in advance, to pronounce fully for any movement. I shall answer as I see it from my own stand-point. Farmers' associations are intended for mutual improvement in our calling,—to call forth new thoughts, and diffuse useful information among ourselves, so as to produce better results with less labor—for social enjoyment and for intellectual and moral improvement. Such associations will afford the opportunity for neighborhood co-operation in rural improvement, stock-breeding, dairying, farmers' insurance,—perhaps in buying and selling to some extent, and so generally to effect for our class what organization has done for others.

But we desire, also, to understand more fully the relation between agriculture and the Government, and, especially, to see that justice is done on matters of taxation. As *cheap transportation* is vital to our prosperity, we mean in some manner to solve this problem, and it is to this matter especially to which I shall now call your attention.

The West must long remain an exporting and an importing country to an enormous and increasing extent. The prices of our products go up, or down, as transportation varies its scale. As all interests of a country prosper when its chief staples bring a good price, so the West generally—all classes, professions, and trades are nearly equally interested in cheap transportation. As nearly all travel and transportation must be so largely done on railroads, I shall now, to some extent, discuss

RAILROADS.

Railroads are so convenient for their speed and adaptability to all places and all seasons that we chiefly rely upon them for travel and transportation. They are in harmony with the genius of the age. Some of us can remember their feeble beginnings in America, and we have watched with pride and hope their marvellous growth. More than sixty thousand miles now spread themselves over the country like a network, from the Lakes to the Gulf, and from sea to sea. Civilization is so adapting itself to them, that they are nearly as vital to society as the air we breathe. Let their march be onward till every neighborhood is penetrated. No wise man will desire to cripple their energies by any injustice. But there are evils and dangers developing which, it is clear, will not correct themselves. The whole country is now excited by their administration. Until recently, it was confidently believed that their multiplication would lead to competition, which is the most natural and best regulator of business. But of this the country now despairs. Railway Kings (and the term "King" is not inaptly applied) have learned to flank competition by combination. The whole railroad system is fast falling into a very few organizations, each of whom represent hundreds of millions of dollars. It looks as though one "King" in Wall street may soon rule over the whole. Already the country is parcelled out in lots and vast regions to the different systems. In most cases there is no restraint to their charges, save only the ability of their victim to exist under the load. Like hostile invading armies, they levy contributions limited only by the ability of their victims to pay. These exactions are again aggravated by unjustly discriminating against persons and places. If competition shows itself at a few points, they remorsely double up on others within their grasp. They levy an Internal Revenue tax by their own fiat, and to fill their own coffers. If this blood-money was well applied it might be some compensation, but it is now certain that in many cases, instead of going to the stockholders, it is gobbled by some favorities and head-centres, and spent in gambling and riotous living. So enormous is the robbery that ex-President Gould, a few weeks ago, to compromise a little dispute in a settlement, without much ceremony handed over seven or eight millions. The country is being robbed, and large portions of the money basely applied. Unhappy France only submitted to be ravished after a gallant struggle. These railroad Bismarcks prey upon us, and as yet we have scarcely lifted a finger. We must, Grant like, move upon the enemy's works. If the tidal-wave now rising does not win, it must be followed by such a succession of others, each higher and stronger, till the railroad Pharaohs are brought to judgment. By their power over freights they may "bull" or "bear" the market at will. They may make *real* fortunes for their favorites, as easy as the Frenchman fancied he made a thousand dollars before breakfast by marking up his goods. Having stated the disease, I ought to glance at the cure. I look to "competition" as the most natural, legitimate, and effectual cure. As this competition will not come of itself, and as individually we cannot apply it, Government must be invoked in the matter. The water lines we already have do much. The lakes and the Erie Canal save us millions annually. The ocean around by Cape Horn is a regulator to some extent to the Pacific Railroad. I would then open new lines of water. Let the Huron & Ontario Canal be constructed, and the line of the St. Lawrence be so improved as practically to place Chicago at the head of tide water. Finish the Illinois River improvement, and cut through the sixty miles from Hennepin to Rock Island, and the thirty-eight miles to Dixon, and you let the barges and river commerce from New Orleans to St. Paul, from the Red, the Arkansas, the Ohio, Tennessee, and Cumberland, all conveniently meet this ocean commerce at our great commercial mart. These waters so connected would greatly cheapen transportation, not only by what they carry themselves, but because they so envelope the railroads that they must drop to nearly water prices.

But it is said these enterprises will cost money. And does not railroad extortion cost money? And who can tell how much? Which is better, to pay something for permanent relief, or to be perpetually robbed?

A high authority a little while ago stated that the aggregate of all the projected works before the country would cost over $200,000,000. Accept this as true: It would then be the best outlay the country, as a whole, ever expended. The sum is not so vast, considering its purpose and result, as to frighten us. The Rebellion cost more than that sum in a hundred days, and though its fruits were destruction, yet the country stood up under many hundred days of war. The money put into public works, if well applied, is the best investment ever made.

"There is that which scattereth and yet increaseth; and there is that which being withheld tendeth to poverty."

If all this were done, true more would be needed. I think the General Government should speedily choose some great line of commerce, and construct a Government Railroad, so as to try the experiment of competition by road with road.

I have suggested these as means for bringing competition. I do not surrender the claim that Government can and ought to regulate railroads by fixing maximum rates, and forbidding unjust discriminations. The Government power of Eminent Domain was invoked by them in their construction on the ground that they were to be public institutions. The people never clothed their legislators with power to contract away, for all time, the inherent rights of the people. In our advancing civilization public interest and public necessity will not be thwarted by old and musty cob-web precedents. "Dartmouth College" may have been well enough for that day, and for an institution of learning; but it cannot much longer be made a standard rule and hobby-horse for railroads. These vast coporations which stretch from sea to sea, and cover the whole country like an enveloping atmosphere, cannot much longer shield their extortions by quoting a law decision concerning a school. The judge and lawyer who shall narrow his vision to this infinitessimal point when dealing with the great question, will be laughed to scorn. Let that decision stand, for aught we care, for all *such* cases, but it will no more apply to railroad corporations than will the baby garments of infancy clothe the stalwart man, or a constable's posse meet the demands of a great revolution. To quote, as an extinguisher, that decision about "Dartmouth College," which Daniel Webster wrung from the Judges, is to prove that really "A little learning is a dangerous thing." The new Constitution of Illinois declares railroads to be public institutions, subject to be regulated by law, and commands the Legislature to act. The Legislature has mildly obeyed. The roads spit upon the law, and defy the people. They stand in open rebellion to the Constitution and laws. Near here a Judge has decided in favor of the supremacy of the people. This is a good start. There should be no faltering. Let public opinion be aroused, and the Executive of the Legislature stimulated to bring all their powers to bear upon the question. Why not, since we have a decision on our side, commence prosecutions all along the line, and everywhere? I think some further law providing for Grand Juries to indict for a breach of the law will be most wholesome. *Let us institute the necessary machinery, and apply the proper force to execute the law.*

Having occupied so much of your time on the question of transportation, and railroads, I will only briefly speak about its twin sister—the tariff monopoly. If the time ever was when it was best to have a "protective tariff," in my judgment that time has now passed, and manufacturers, and lumber men, and salt producers, should now cease to exact bounties to be paid by other interests. If in their infancy it was best to give them protection, now in their maturity they are quite as able to go alone as are the corn raisers to help carry them. Let this wholesome principle of competition apply to them. Let the home establishments compete with each other, and all compete with the world at large, as does the agriculturist. It seems to me that the manufacturers, and the other great interests which get "protection," form quite enough combinations and rings, without the aid of Government. I think the time has come when all taxation should have for its object the raising of revenue. I suppose there are some, even among us, who do not fully subscribe to this, but to me the matter is so nearly self-evident, that the case cannot be very much helped by argument.

I have now endeavored to show that there are causes why we should organize. In urging this organization of farmers, I distinctly disclaim any purpose of hostility or antagonism to any other useful interest. We are but members of the same body, and there must be no war between us. But because our condition has put us behind in some important respects, we now propose to use some of the agencies employed by others for self-defence, and our own improvement. In the general improvement and prosperity of the rural classes, all others will share in the benefit. Civilization cannot very far advance while any large portion of its members are far in the rear.

In this matter of reform in tariff and cheap transportation, and curbing monopolies, it is the cause of the whole people. We propose to join and support our brethren, of every persuasion, in the struggle. True, the blow, in most cases, first and heaviest falls upon us, but in its reactive effects all interests suffer, and so should one and all co-operate in seeking relief.

If we cannot name the specific measures of relief on some great matters, there are yet objects enough of a lesser kind, and clearly within our reach to induce organization. In the meantime the great question will be studied, and when the true solution shall appear we shall have a power to execute. The truth is, there are, no doubt, many ways of relief. Just now none of these ways are practical for the want of a compact organization. Difficulties will disappear as we gather in strength. As the stars reduced themselves to order, when great Newton proclaimed true nature's law, so will wrong and monopolies yield up their grasp when confronted by a united people.

I now take my leave of you. I trust you will act with energy, wisdom and prudence; and that your deliberations here will do something to promote the public interest, and advance the cause of human happiness and civilization.

The remarks of the Senator in reference to railroad monopolies, enforcing the existing railroad laws, in favor of free trade, etc., met with prompt and general applause.

ORGANIZATION.

On motion, the Chair appointed a Committee of five on credentials, consisting of Messrs. D. H. Gorham, of Fulton; Mr. Ensley, of Champaign; D. C. Buell, of Rock Falls; Stephen Moore, of Kankakee; and Dr. Horton, of Clinton.

The credentials of the delegates were then handed in, and the persons present without credentials were, on motion, allowed seats.

Mr. Barney, of Bureau, moved that the Chair appoint a Committee of five on Permanent Organization.

Mr. J. H. Bryant, of Bureau, thought the Committee should be appointed with care, and selected from all parts of the State. It might be well to delay action until the Chair could find who were delegates.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Gookin, of Centralia, moved a Committee of three be appointed on Resolutions,—one from the northern, one from the southern, and one from the central part of the State.

A delegate thought it a little premature, and the motion was withdrawn.

It was moved by Judge Starr that the Kankakee delegation be enlarged by adding the names of James Mix and Stephen Moore, who were not elected by the Farmers' Association, but who were present in the Convention.

Mr. Hogg thought it a little premature.

A delegate suggested it would be well to make the motion general.

A general discussion followed as to whether action should be had on the subject then, or let it come up after the Committee on Credentials had reported.

On motion, the whole subject was tabled till the Committee had reported.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' PARTY.

Mr. West, of McLean, gave notice that, at 2 o'clock, he should offer the following:

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to inquire into the expediency of organizing "The Farmers' and Mechanics' Party" for the purpose of effectually protecting the labor interests of the country, as against the continued encroachments of capital, and that said Committee be requested to report at the evening session; and that said Committee be selected from the several political parties of the State.

MISCELLANEOUS DISCUSSION.

Mr. Hogg suggested that the morning session was a good opportunity for men to open their minds. The officers of the Kewanee meeting had had their attention called to a great number of subjects—farmers' clubs, the tariff, and the railroad question. All ended in one point—how should they best organize? It would be well to hear from men from all parts of the State what they wanted.

The Chair was gratified at Mr. Hogg's suggestion, especially as no business was pressing.

The Convention called on Mr. Hogg to speak, but he said he wanted information.

Mr. Campbell, of Iroquois, said every day they saw the State laws violated. At his station they charged $30 to Chicago. At Paxton, four miles further, they charged $20 per car. The people wanted relief.

Mr. Creed, of Vermilion, said he was one of four representing twenty clubs in his locality. The one he represented had existed six or seven years. Its original object was protection against horse-thieves—the smallest one of the lot. His instructions were to use his energies, do all he could, to make a thorough State organization. Their club had passed resolutions ignoring in every way the so-called Democratic and Republican parties (applause), and were aiming at a State legislation, which would enable the farmers to get their rights. In less than twelve months there would be a working club in every township in Egypt.

Mr. Ewing, of Macon, did not want to get the name of being fond of talking. He dreaded it about as much as an error of judgment. The object of the proposed organization was to concentrate for improvement and protection, but they might run, if not careful, into the domain of other organizations. They should exclude all questions which divided sections or parties. He was an original Democrat whose college diploma had the signature of Jackson, yet he deprecated the introduction of that question of the tariff, for it was one which divided political parties. If brought in, it would be apt to lead to division and lack of harmony. They should limit themselves chiefly to the cost of transportation. He begged them to work harmoniously for success.

Mr. Wiley, of Coles County, had received instructions to push what seemed to be the general wish of the people. Down his way they proposed to have a County Society made up of delegates from town Societies. If there was a live chief in every school district, he believed their evils would soon be cured. Legislators went the way the wind blew, and they would find out the tendency of things, and go the way the farmers wanted without being asked. They needed thorough organization, and the rest would come of itself. Let the fundamental principles come first, and Congress and State Legislatures would follow. Monopolies never ceased their fight, and the organization which was to fight them must be equally alive. He asked for information as to what the clubs had done in the way of getting better prices for grain.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

The Secretary read a letter from the President of the National Labor Association suggesting that the Convention send delegates to their meeting, the two bodies being in perfect harmony, and both fighting railroads.

The Secretary also read letters from Uriah Mills, congratulating his brother farmers on their meeting and the step they had taken to check railroad monopolies, and hoped they would petition Congress for a canal around Niagara Falls, etc.

FIGHTING THE RAILROADS.

Mr. Catlett, of Lexington, McLean County, felt proud that his Club had adopted a cheap plan of railroading. They had no competition to lower rates, and they organized a Club to ride according to law and pay only what was due. They wanted immediate action. The railroads wanted delay. The farmers must organize Clubs and pay just what the law allowed. If put off the train, they should sue at once. No mob law was wanted; they must act justly and firmly. They had one case carried up from Lexington, and it might be years before it was finally decided. They came down yesterday and offered the legal fare of three cents a mile. The road would not accept it, and so the Club came down free. That was the plan they proposed to work it on. The farmers should learn what freight rates were, and pay them only. If the company would not deliver the goods, replevin them and take them home. If that was tried all over the State, the railroads were nothing. They were proud of the roads and would not damage them, but they must obey the law. Many questions were coming up, but the Convention should take up railroads first, and act on that.

AGGREGATION OF CAPITAL.

Mr. Kelly, of Marshall, said the aggregation of capital was the evil, and the trouble would continue till it was stopped. It would be better to direct action to that. He wanted to stop this aggregation in the hands of an irresponsible monopoly.

Mr. McKay, of Carroll County, was opposed to the gentleman from Macon. He had always been a Republican, but he did not see why they should touch politics, which involved financiering, the tariff, etc. Men had been kept down by Church and State so that they could not get their rights. Men should not shrink from seeing the effect of the tariff on the people of the Mississippi Valley. He hoped it would not be shut out.

Mr. Phoenix, of Bloomington, said all present organizations tended to monopolies. To-day, the people of America belonged very largely to Europe, by reason of bonds sold abroad. The misfortune was that everything was organized for the interest of the few. The brain ground down the body. The farmers could not do themselves justice without overhauling the whole structure which so burdened them. All the farmers did was to pay other people's bills and starve themselves. He wanted no personalities; he wanted a moral peace reform. He did not want tariffs brought in, or anything which could cause discord. The farmers would find their best friends at home in the persons of blessed, beautiful American women, and he would like to see the Convention go in for female suffrage, etc.

Mr. Elliott, of Bureau, said in his county they had organized two years ago, and discussed the question of how to raise the biggest crops. They were successful, and then they began discussing how to get them to market. They concluded the farmers did three-fifths of the voting and no legislating. So they decided to take care of themselves, to organize and make it entirely and thoroughly political, and assume the control of the legislation of the State, and send farmers to represent them at Springfield and Washington. They proposed to work for themselves and not for monopolies, and they came to devise some scheme for carrying out the present laws or enacting new ones. He believed they would succeed, and he hoped none would object to bringing in politics. Whatever they wanted to do must be through their Representatives, to get cheap iron and cheap transportation. If they had the latter they could control the Liverpool market, sell their crops, and make money.

OPPOSED TO POLITICS.

Mr. Carter, of McLean, had turned over a thousand acres of prairie, and, as a farmer, was opposed to taking his farming interests into any political party. They must find what ailed them and then organize. What Mr. Elliott talked of might follow, but it should not be talked of too much to-day, and they should not give out that the farmers had met to organize a political party to control the reins of government. Unsuccessful as well as successful parties had started at Bloomington. Let it be understood they organized simply for protection.

Mr. Brennheiser, of Stephenson, said he was sent merely to organize a State Association.

Mr. Boise, of DeKalb, said if it was proposed to get up a political party, he wanted to be counted out. His people did not want the present party that ruled the State broken down. They had tried to get up a Temperance party, but it had failed. What was wanted was for the farmers of each party to organize, and see that either side nominated only good men. What was wanted was agitation and organization, and the discussion of all these wrongs. The result would be that no monopoly would stand for a moment. The railroads would yield, as the Corn laws had to be given up.

The Chair announced the Committee on Permanent Organization as follows: W. C. Barney, of Bureau; E. W. Dane, of Carroll; W. T. K. Hennessy, of Fulton; W. M. T. Springer, of Marion; and J. N. Morgan, of Henry.

FORTY DOLLARS FOR FIVE MILES.

W. D. Hamilton, of Macon, had come instructed. They had no township organization in his County. They had grievances which they wanted redressed. He lived five miles north of Decatur, near Wheaton, on the Illinois Central Road, and was charged $40 for a car to Decatur, being only five miles. The grain men wanted an outlet east to Toledo and the Illinois Central, in order to force the grain up to Chicago on their road put on these heavy rates. Was not that a base violation of justice. Should not such matters be made the subject of legislation? Were the people or the railroads to govern? He did not want to go back on any contract, but when the roads were granted certain privileges they were given with an understanding that they were to be a public benefit. Was such a road a public benefit? The roads had had the right of way, and had cut up the farms, since it was supposed they would be benefactors. Now the roads denied the authority of the people and proposed to dictate to the people. Judge Wood's decision was especially untimely and objectionable. The Legislature had the right to regulate the roads when they betrayed their trust. He did not want any separate political party; he wanted the Government to issue bonds for roads from St. Louis to New York, and Chicago to New Orleans, and then regulate those great national thoroughfares, and fix the tariffs so that they would be self-sustaining. He would like to hear the matter discussed, for he believed the people were ready for the roads.

Mr. Smith, of Kewanee, said they did not yet know what the strength of the farmers was. The only way to learn it was to have an organization in every school district. Then only would they be prepared to act. He had received a bushel basket of letters in relation to the movement, some in and some out of Illinois. All said they were watching the Convention with anxiety, and wanted to move in their States. Iowa, Nebraska, and other States were interested in the matter. If Illinois organized, all the others would follow. The whole

NORTHWEST WAS ALIVE.

They should avoid everything that would make one note of discord. Only perfect harmony would succeed. They sought ends, and every association that wanted what they did should come in. He deprecated discord and doubted the propriety of tariff resolutions. He had been a Henry Clay Whig, but now felt he knew nothing of the tariff. No revolution could unite all the conflicting interests. He had been going over the State and saw that all felt the evils, and asked only for a remedy. Railroad extortion was known; their object was to find a remedy for them. They should go home with a scheme which looked as if it would succeed. They must concentrate the entire farming strength, but without giving it a political shape. He had learned to estimate the value of the talk of politicians. What had ever been enacted directly for farmers? Was not the legislation all against farmers? He wanted the nominations made, not by the politicians, but at a mass convention of the farmers, who would every time elect their man. They would have their rights, and prove that they were really men.

Mr. West, of McLean, said he had brought up the question of his resolution before the Clubs, and had been received favorably. He did not want to make discord. In his section they had no politics. It was a fight between the farmers and the railroads. If it would cause discord he would not introduce his resolution. It was premature as yet, but some day the people would be ready for it.

RECESS.

The Convention then adjourned till 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 2 o'clock.

The Committee on Credentials reported delegates present from the State Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, from the Counties of Jo Daviess, Tazewell, Whiteside, Will, Macon, DeWitt, Madison, Fulton, McLean, Knox, Henry, Peoria, Bureau, Scott, LaSalle, Menard, Iroquois, Marion, Hancock, Champaign, Ford, Clinton, DeKalb, Woodford, Kankakee, Coles, Adams, Stark, Putnam, Piatt, Rock Island, Marshall, Vermilion, Kane, Livingston, Macoupin, Stevenson, Carroll. The total number of delegates present was about 800.

The Committee offered a resolution that all delegates reported be admitted to seats, and to take part in the business, but in case of a division of the Convention, Farmers' Clubs, Granges, and Farmers' Club Associations should be entitled to vote according to the [illegible] of the call, any other organization being entitled to only one vote. The report and resolution were adopted.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following names:

President—W. C. Flagg, of Madison.

Vice Presidents—H. C. Lawrence, of Warren; C. L. Tanning, of Whiteside; M. M. Hooton, of Clinton.

Secretary—S. M. Smith, of Henry.

Assistant Secretary—S. T. Tafts, of Marion.

Treasurer—Duncan McKay, of Carroll.

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT.

The permanent President thanked the Convention for the honor of being allowed to succeed Mr. Whiting, who had always been the true friend of the farmer. There was business to be done, and he would not at length pledge himself to the farming interest. He was a farmer, and all he had was bound up in farming. He was proud of the State, and of its great agricultural community was prouder still. The farmers were ready to organize for their rights. He appealed to the men of work rather than of talk. They must work till these corporations submitted to the popular will.

Mr. Whiting moved that J. H. Bryant, the father of the movement in Illinois, be added to the list of Vice Presidents. Agreed to.

Dr. Hooton moved the appointment of a Committee of seven on Constitution and State Organization.

Mr. Lichte, of Carroll, moved that the Convention appoint the Committee. Lost.

The original motion was adopted.

Mr. Boise, of DeKalb, moved that the Committee on State Organization report to the President and Vice President in each county in the State, that it be made more efficient.

Mr. Smith, of Kewanee, thought it too unwieldy, and moved the Committee appoint a Vice President in each Congressional District.

Mr. Creed, of Marion, wanted a committee-man in every Senatorial District and [illegible].

After some discussion the whole subject was tabled.

Mr. Carter, of McLean, moved that the Chair appoint a Committee of five on [illegible]. Adopted.

Mr. J. B. Porterfield was called to [illegible] Farmers' Associations as business [illegible].

REMARKS OF MR. PORTERFIELD.

He said he was a farmer, and his interests were with farmers. When their pockets were touched their [illegible] grew loose. All other business [illegible] money by organizing, and why not the farmers? In his locality they had made money. He had heard much talking that morning, and [illegible] present seemed to look to some one to help them, not thinking of helping themselves. They should organize and do what they could themselves. His organization was begun in [illegible] Township, Champaign County, two years ago. After talking about raising crops, they came to talk of selling them. They [illegible] the whole number of hogs they had, sent a Committee to a packer and received [illegible] than if they had been sold to a dealer in [illegible]. Then they looked at farm implements, which they had been paying dearly for to home dealers. They appointed a Committee to correspond with the manufacturers, and after a time they bought all the implements at thirty days' time, [illegible] cultivators for $20 which cost $35. The purchase was a success. Then they made arrangements to sell their grain. When they [illegible] the railroads as an association of [illegible] hundred farmers, having [illegible] hundred thousand bushels to send, they got the rates wanted. If they were organized everywhere, the railroads would see they were in earnest. The Association had made arrangements for shipping their corn [illegible] to the consumer, and they got 5 to 8 cents a bushel more than by selling at home. The necessity for county associations was felt in [illegible] neighborhood, in the purchase and sale of commodities, and putting down freights. The [illegible] could be done by association for the whole county. It might also get supplies cheaper. He did not fear the result, and did not [illegible] the railroad legislation would stand.

STATE ORGANIZATION.

The Chairman announced the [illegible]

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PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.
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STATE ORGANIZATION.
[illegible] announced the Committee on

State Organization: Dr. M. M. Hooton, J. H. Bryant, S. T. K. Prime, A. Woodford, S. M. Smith, and A. P. Coffen.

COLLECTION OF TAXES.

S. R. Moore, of Kankakee, said Illinois was the corn State. They got their best prices after navigation opened. They had to pay taxes in January, and yet the State needed no money till July. The money to pay railroad bonds was not needed till then. He did not want the farmers forced to sell now for the benefit of the railroads. He offered the following:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Convention that the time for the collection of taxes should be extended until the 15th of February.

Resolved, That we require our Senators and Representatives to enact laws to carry out the views of this Association.

A delegate from Marshall said too much tax had been paid, and he suggested the resolution be made to apply to next year.

Mr. Moore said the Collector of his county was lending the county money at 3 per cent to the tax-payers.

Mr. Elliott, of Bureau, moved to refer to the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. Patton, of LaSalle, thought the resolution too sweeping. There would be no money for schools.

Mr. Moore opposed delay, but wanted action had at Springfield at once. It was for the relief of poor people.

The motion to refer was lost, and the resolutions were adopted nearly unanimously.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

The Chairman announced the Committee on resolutions: Joseph Carter, J. Herrington, W. C. Lawrence, O. A. Fanning, and James Green.

LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS.

A delegate from Champaign offered a resolution that the Presidents of local clubs be instructed to call meetings and organize Associations. Subsequently withdrawn.

GOOD RESULTS OF ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Gorham, of Whiteside, gave the statement of his experience with the Farmers' Club, which had saved the members over $2,000 by buying directly from the manufacturers. They saved about $10 on plows, $30 on reapers, $13 on corn-planters, $20 on sowing machines. Wheat they sold directly to the miller. Last season they got several cents more a hundred for pork than if they had no organization. They shipped butter, eggs, etc., and got better prices for them. They had no storehouse, but had used the railroad one. They met regularly once a month. The cost of operating was merely a simple initiation fee. The officers got no salary, except the Purchasing Agent, who had 3 per cent on all purchases. They had not got any special rates, since they could not ship an amount of freight necessary to get them. The expense of renting a warehouse, if necessary, would be very small.

Mr. Gorham was questioned at great length by the delegates.

Mr. Duncan, of McLean, said if the important business was how to lower freights and increase the prices of produce, they should not waste time on other issues, but come at once to discuss the vital point, and adopt measures which would win victory. They should strike for reduced freights and for equalization of freights, so that the people where there was no competition should not be made to pay for the low rates enjoyed by those who lived where there was competition.

Mr. Barry, of Hancock, spoke in regard to Farmers' Associations, which had, in his neighborhood, proved very economical. They had formed a joint-stock Company, with shares of $10, and had allowed local clubs to have a certain number of shares.

Mr. Buell, of Whiteside, said the Associations had worked well up his way. He believed it necessary to make some changes, and to establish a depot, and employ some man to attend it entirely. The result of the lowering of the prices of implements to members of the club was that it lowered prices in the whole neighborhood. Middlemen were needed, and should not be complained of, unless taxation grew too heavy. The farmers must try to produce cheaper and transport cheaper.

OTHER CO-OPERATION.

Mr. Cheney, of McLean, wanted to know if it was proposed to invite co-operation of other than farmers. Some thought it should be exclusively a Farmers' Association. He offered the following, which was ruled out:

WHEREAS, This Convention has met under the name of the Farmers' Convention, to consider the grievances received from corporate bodies and great moneyed monopolies, and

WHEREAS, The Farmers' Convention is the only name by which this Convention is assembled, but holding as we do all branches of industry are alike suffering with the farmers of the Northwest by monopolies of the country, therefore,

Resolved, That all persons feeling themselves aggrieved by said monopolies, in whatever branch of industry they may be engaged, are hereby cordially invited to take part in this great movement.

Mr. Humphrey, of Knox, said the farmers' clubs were looked upon with a jealous eye and some distrust. What he had seen taught him they were useful in competing against monopoly, and getting cheap supplies. Their club had 90 members. Groceries cost them less, and on farm implements they expected to save thirty-three per cent. Some of the manufacturers had refused to deal with them at first, but all were gradually coming round. He believed the great mass of the farmers were now ready to go in for clubs.

Mr. Patterson, of Whiteside, said the farmers had been extravagant, bought things they did not need, and gave notes which they were slow in paying. The farmers must make themselves desirable customers. They must learn to get along without things. The farmers should buy for cash, or give short notes and pay at maturity, by which they would get goods cheap.

Adjourned till 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 7 o'clock, and was addressed by M. L. Dunlap.

REMARKS OF MR. DUNLAP.

The subject assigned me in this discussion is one of great importance, not only to the so-called industrial interests, the world's toilers, whether of the farm, the workshop, or of the studio, but equally to the consumer or user of the products of labor or of genius.

From the first period of the patriarchal ages, the middle-men have held a prominent place in the history of the world. They have been the missionaries or instruments in diffusing and utilizing the arts and sciences among the nations of the earth. They have always been aggressive, using peaceable means when possible, but forcible if they must, but ever pushing their system of sale or of exchange to distant tribes and races of people.

Civilization owes to this class of men a large debt of gratitude, for they have done more to move the wheels of progress than all other causes combined. Without them, we would be in danger of going back into barbarism, and the light of civilization might fade out into outer darkness.

The calling of this Convention is an acknowledgment of this truth, and the several subjects of discussion cluster around this one as the great centre of attraction, and are, therefore, subordinate to it.

It is not a question whether or no that we dispense with this class of middle-men, that we meet here to discuss, but rather a division of profits, and to what extent they may be the arbiters of our financial operations. The changed condition that inventive genius, stimulated by the middle-men, has sent forth through all the industries of the world, has vastly broadened the field of useful labor, and given great activity to all classes of people. At the same time, it has developed a grasping disposition among our friends, the middle-men, that may not accord with the strict rules of justice. It is this feature with which we have to deal, and not the legitimate transaction of business; it is this that we are to adjust, and, if possible, come to an understanding in regard to our mutual interests.

We have charged a part of the great army of middle-men with taking too large a share of the products of labor; of combining for the purpose of creating artificial conditions of the markets; and, by other indirect means and practices, degrading the profession, and injuring the business of producing, by the changing of values, thus leading to a demoralized condition of trade as regards supply and demand.

For these derelictions of duty, we have, to-day put them on trial, and have come to investigate the truth of the charges. This is the issue, and not that we propose to dispense with their services altogether.

I am aware that this is not a new charge, as history has given us something more than mere faint whisperings that this class of men have had a decided leaning in that direction, and that these practices that we have met to condemn have from time to time been the subject of statutory provisions intended to prevent further infractions of that code of moral ethics, that teaches us to do unto others that which we are willing others should do unto us.

In the olden time, middle-men were called merchants, and bought and sold or exchanged, on their own account, whatever was the subject of sale or barter. In these transactions, they were not always over-nice, and one of the first transactions handed down to us was the purchase of a son of one of the old patriarchs, and the selling of him into servitude. This was also a cash-transaction, showing that, at an early day, coin made of the precious metals was the measure of values.

In more modern times, we have a new class of middle-men, that the exigencies of trade have brought into this system of sale and exchange. These have also become of use, and are known as

COMMISSION MEN.

These do not buy and sell on their own account, but on account of the producer, or of the merchant middle-men, or the consumer. Under this useful system, there have grown up many frauds and irregularities that need correcting. These men secure a stipulated commission for their service, and thus avoid the risk of changing values, of loss in transit, or of decay.

The farmer of to-day can hardly realize the changes that the building of railroads has brought him; he is slow to outgrow old habits, and to adapt himself to new conditions of things. The older members of this Convention have not forgotten the days of their boyhood, when, if a new house was required, the first thing to be done was to enter the forest with axe and cross-cut saw, fell the trees, cut the sawlogs, and haul them to the sawmill, to be cut into boards for the new building. Then the farmer and his son assisted the carpenter, or became the architects and carpenters themselves.

Did you need a pair of boots, hides were exchanged for the leather at the local tannery; the shoemaker called in with his kit of tools, and he sat down at the kitchen-fire, smoked his pipe, told his stories, and fashioned the boots, and then took for his pay such farm-products as would meet his family needs. The spinning-wheel and the hand-loom supplied the quilt and counterpane for the bed and the clothing for the family; but now the old music of the wheel and the loom is lost in the distance, and only comes back to memory.

The plow was made at the smithy that stood at the cross-roads, or cast at the village furnace, and was paid for in the produce of the farm. Then we had little occasion for either class of middle-men,—for our corn, wheat, oats, lumber, and other products of the farm or the forest were exchanged direct with the merchant middle-men or the consumer, who supplied most of needs direct from the shop. All that has now become a matter of history, and we now read of the shoemaker at some great centre of the trade; the blacksmith has gone to the city; or, rather, these old-time industries have grown, and spread, and amplified themselves, and built up great industrial cities and marts of trade; and, whatever we may have produced on our farms beyond our own needs, or the work of the mechanic or of the artist, must be sent to some commercial centre for distribution, and to have a value fixed upon it. And now, in order to supply those with whom we formerly had a direct exchange, we must needs employ the commission middle-men or the merchant middle-men, or, as we practically do, both of them. Then we employ the railroads to do our transportation, instead of hauling the produce of our farms, as formerly, long distances. Thus we hire others to do a part of our work, and have retained for ourselves the simple labor of producing. By giving our whole attention to this, with the aid of the new implements that genius has thrown in our way, it need be no matter of surprise that our garners are filled to overflowing, and the markets overstocked with the products of rural labor.

That we are simply producers, whether of the products of the farm, the garden, the orchard, or the workshop, and that we must employ commercial agents, or middle-men, to make sale, and to distribute these creations of labor, to those who need them, is beyond any question, and its further consideration may be dispensed with; and we may now turn our attention to the graver questions, How and by whom these sales and exchanges shall be made? How many commissions shall we pay, and how shall we be protected from a loss in transit, or by the cupidity of overreaching agents or middle-men.

As regards the product of the soil, the laws of demand and supply are too inexorable to be more than temporarily set aside. The storing and holding of grain by the farmer against a probable short crop, the accumulation in warehouses by the merchant middle-men for the same object, appear to be all that is required to insure the consumer against periods of famine, and have long been admitted as a part of the laws of supply and demand. The turning of corners, and the pooling of large quantities of farm-products, goods, or stocks, are simply gambling, and should be punished as such.

But we have met here for more than the simple purpose of telling the world of our grievances; we have come also to seek a remedy, and, if possible, to protect ourselves against future wrongs. In order to do this, we must ascertain just what we need, and then govern ourselves accordingly.

It is plain that we cannot meet the consumer in person and make a sale direct, at least to more than a limited extent; and it is also plain that the great bulk of our farm, garden, and orchard products, as well as those of the workshop, must go to the commercial centres to be stamped with a value, and to be distributed to the consumer. It is there we meet the two classes of middle-men; the merchant middle-men, making purchases for distribution, and the commission men, supplying this demand direct from first hands. Thus we have two commissions, or two profits, to pay before we reach the consumer; or we might put it in another point of view, that the consumer has these two profits to pay after the goods leave first hands. To this is often added a third, by a local dealer at the place of shipment, who must also have a profit or a margin, as he sends forward for sale on his own account, or simply on commission. This is quite a common practice in the minor staples of the farm, such as butter, cheese, eggs, poultry, potatoes, small fruits, wool, pork, live hogs, and hides. This practice is not an objectionable one when the goods are sent direct to the retail dealer or the merchant middle-men for distribution to the consumer, as only two commissions should be paid at most. In the sale of grain to this class of men, it is almost an invariable rule that it adds another commission,—thus adding a useless expenditure.

The remedy for this is for the farmer to take a daily, tri-weekly, or weekly commercial paper, according to his needs or post office facilities, and published at the point where his sales are made, in order to be posted in regard to the markets. This will enable him to judge of the propriety of shipping to the city on his own account or of selling to the local dealer. This class of men pride themselves on being well posted in market-values, and also depend largely on the ignorance of their patrons in this most important point.

It is also charged that the commission men do not always make correct returns of sale, and that they sometimes put the money into their own pockets, as has been done time and again. That is all very true, no doubt. In answer to this, we have the well-known fact, that, at all of our commercial centres, there are large numbers of middle-men, of both classes, who have, by strict integrity and fair dealing, established a reputation beyond question. These men do not send out runners to look up business, advising you that they will give your shipment extra attention, or that you will, in some way, be favored. But, on the other hand, they simply do even and exact justice to all their customers. This is the class of men to whom you should make consignments, and not to those who so persistently solicit your patronage.

In this connection, permit me to say that, during the last seventeen years, I have shipped my farm and orchard products to the middle-men of Chicago, and it has been my good fortune to have met with fair and honorable dealing. I am, therefore, inclined to believe that there is no lack of good, reliable houses, where the farmer will be fairly dealt with. It is, therefore, his duty to make careful inquiry in regard to this matter, without making the experiment with some adventurer who seeks your confidence but to betray it.

The law has given the middle-men a standing better than bonds, by making it a criminal offence to put the proceeds of a consignment to their own use; and that is the best assurance of fair dealing from those whose needs might tempt them to make unlawful use of the money of their customers. At the same time, we should not lose sight of the fact, that a well-earned reputation has its value. It is easy for us to choose between these two classes of middle-men, for their manner of doing business is dissimilar; one prompt without excitement, and the other fussy and indefinite.

BOARDS OF TRADE.

We often hear the Boards of Trade, or what is known as dealing on 'Change, denounced as a system inimical to the interests of farmers; and it may be our duty to examine into the truth of this matter, and to see what relation this combination or association of middle-men may have to the farmer. These Boards of Trade are composed of two classes of middle-men that have been described as acting in concert. They meet daily at a given place,—one with his consignments of car-loads of produce direct from the farm, and the other desiring to purchase for sale and distribution. The plan is certainly a desirable one, as it saves much valuable time in the making of sales, and thus lessens the cost of commission. The usual charges on a car-load of wheat or of corn are some $3,—a small sum as to what it would cost the farmer as supplying the facilities for readily ascertaining the market-prices. It is true that combinations are often made that depress the price, but these as often send it above as below its proper level, while the great bulk of sales are made upon the true basis of the market-values,—supply and demand.

THE TRADING IN OPTIONS

is no doubt a species of gambling highly reprehensible, and with which the farmer has nothing to do; and yet it is a sort of index of what he may expect for his products in the future, barring contingencies that may change the aspect of the crops as regards the future. This dealing in options often has the effect of forcing prices up or down, as the corners close in or expand; but often it is but a wave that soon passes, stranding many hopeless victims of its cupidity, otherwise producing no perceptible results, unless in its tendency to impair the integrity of other members of the Exchange. It is a practice that should not be permitted among a class of men whose integrity is a large part of their capital, for there is no question that it tends to impair confidence in all the members of the Board, and it is no doubt to their interest to put an end to the practice.

LINES OF TRANSPORTATION.

There is a class of railroad middle-men who draw largely from the profits of farming, and yet more largely from the profits of railroad stockholders, and that is the so-called lines of transportation,—"the wheel within a wheel," or by whatever name they are known: White, Red, Blue, Striped, or Mottled. These Companies may be considered as leeches on the body corporate, and should be dispensed with at the shortest period of time. That they afford an opportunity for all kinds of impositions upon the industries of the day, and return no value received, we may well believe. I doubt if any road thoroughly invested with these barnacles can make a respectable dividend, without crushing out the agricultural dividends that depend upon it for transportation. There can be no doubt that it is to the interest of the stockholders to drive them out and to shut the door against them forever.

The more we investigate this subject, the more surprised we will be that such a system has been permitted to grow up and become strong, for to-day these lines bid defiance to the traffic of the country, and levy enormous tolls upon it. If the great lines of roads to the seaboard would rid themselves of these arrogant monopolies, and charge the commerce of the country a sum that is equal to what these lines pay them for doing the same service, we would have little, if any, cause of complaint.

It looks as though some parties connected with the management of our railroads must be interested in these abuses, or they would not be permitted to continue for a single day. They stand in the gates of commerce, and bar its way, and fatten upon the industries that the railroads were created to foster. That the people never intended to barter away their rights as to allow of this kind of monopoly, is apparent to the most obtuse observer. They never intended to create a monopoly that would be a corporation to carry freight for Mr. Jones for less than for Mr. Smith, or to give one the preference over the other in the moving of his goods. But they did intend that these great public highways should be for the benefit and use of the whole people, without respect of persons, class, or condition.

Here, then, is a class of middle-men for whom there is no necessity, for they are of no possible use to the country, and are not entitled to a patent to ride roughshod over the rights of the people, or of the people's highways.

The railroads are of too much value to the people to be in any way impaired in their usefulness; and it is the duty of all good men to protect them from abuse. Many of our citizens are stockholders, and our towns and counties are largely interested in their stocks, and must be annoyed beyond measure that the average dividend is so small, while these monster freight lines swallow up the profits, or are charged such a low price for the hauling of their trains that no profit is left, and yet the people suffer from extortion.

To give but a faint history of their doings ought to be sufficient to astonish the stockholders, and incite them to a more thorough investigation of this abuse of their property,—an abuse that has become intolerable to the whole country. Let a grain-dealer dare to raise his voice in protest against this system of monopoly, and he will find himself without cars to move his grain, or so annoyed by delays that his profits will be lost and his business ruined.

FREIGHT BY EXPRESS COMPANIES.

But our catalogue of complaints is not yet completed, as we have another class of middle-men to add to the list. I refer to the Express Companies, who carry heavy goods in passenger-trains, or who often carry them on freight-trains and charge passenger-train rates.

The Express Companies, in a general way, have become a necessity; but, when they play the part of middle-men in fast freights, they are out of their legitimate line of usefulness, and we may well dispense with their services. In this connection, I come to speak more particularly of our fruit-trade. It appears to be a practice with our Illinois railroads, and perhaps those of Michigan, to allow the Express Companies to monopolize all freights that are transferred in the passenger-trains, and this amounts to hundreds of car-loads annually. It is the practice of the Express Companies to deliver goods to their customers, and in the case of parcels, this is one of the great values of the system; but, when several carloads of fruit are received at once, they have no facilities for a prompt delivery, and the delay leads to great loss. Allow me to explain. It is well known that, in the fruit-trade of Chicago, the fruit that arrives early in the morning, and is put on the market at once, is worth a great deal more than the same fruit put on the market in the afternoon.

In order to prevent any delay in receiving fruit at the proper hour, the commission men are in the practice of keeping their own teams for the purpose of insuring prompt delivery. When fruit arrives by freight trains, an extra gang of men are employed by the Railroad Company to deliver the fruit at once, and the result is, the fruit is put on the market without delay. I regret to say that such is not the case with the Express Companies, as their employes have regular business-hours, not only for receiving, but also for delivering; and these are the regular business-hours of the day. Not so with these commission men, and their teams, who, before the city is astir, are at the depot assorting their shipments, and sending them to their respective places of business. There is a simple remedy for this state of things, and that is for the railroads to take charge of all goods that the consignor does not desire to be delivered by the Express Agents. This practice has become so oppressive to the fruit-growers of the State that the Illinois State Horticultural Society, at its last annual meeting, appointed a Committee for the purpose, if possible, of arranging with the Railroad and Express Companies, that hereafter the railroad shall take charge of the fruits that are shipped by the passenger trains, where the consignor arranges for the consignee to receive them at the depot on arrival. This will also lessen the cost of transportation; for, as I am informed, these Express Companies pay the Railroad Companies a sum equal to first-class class freight on freight-trains, while the Express Companies have been in the habit of trebling this cost. We can, therefore, dispense with the Express Agents, or middle-men, between the orchardist and the consumer.

I think that I have shown that the stockholders of railroads are interested with us in dispensing with all that army of middle-men who simply levy toll on the business and industry of the country, without in any manner adding to its wealth.

In the curing of disease, the first object is to learn its cause and mode of propagation before we are prepared to administer a remedy. If I have been able to point out to you the errors of the middle-men, I shall be well repaid for the time spent in the investigation.

How a Bad Practice is Fostered.

From the Danbury News.

There is a good deal said in censure of the custom of jumping off and on cars when in motion. It is righteous condemnation, but is not consistent when coming from railroad companies. If they truly desire a reform they must begin at home, for as long as employes will jump on a train when in motion, and persist in doing it as gracefully as they do, an imitative public will be the sufferers. People don't jump on a train before it stops, because they are in a hurry, but because they have seen a brakesman or conductor do it, and have a terrible dread of being surpassed. Now, at the station the other day, Conductor Phillips, of the Eastern train, after giving the word to start, waited until the last car reached him, and then, raising one hand to the rail, and one foot gently from the earth, he swung majestically around, and was at once firmly on the car. Mr. Phillips weighs 200 pounds, but there was such grace and poetry in his motion that he seemed to blend with the car. First, there was yellow paint, and then gold leaf and maroon and Phillips. There was an elderly person who saw Phillips do this, and his eyes glistened with anticipation. He was going on the Western train, and when it came along he waited until a fine rate of speed was gained, and then, raising his hand and leg just as he had seen Phillips do, and looking carelessly away, just as Phillips did, he reached out for the rail, and the next instant was trying to push his head through the platform planks, and fighting the air with his heels, and madly pawing around with his hands, and swearing and praying at an awful rate. They stood him up on his feet, and rubbed his head with some snow, but it was a long while before they could convince him that the locomotive had not exploded.

—M. Kislof had a claim against wealthy Madame Kronglikof, of Koslof, in the Russian district of Tambof. He went to her house late at night, and forced his way to her bedroom, whence she drove him with a revolver. He prosecuted her and she was fined fifty roubles. She appealed, her daughter appearing as her advocate, whereupon Kislof was sentenced to prison for two months, and Madame went free. Women have rights in Russia which should tempt some of our ambitious sisters.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Illinois General Assembly.

Large Number of Bills Introduced in Both Houses.

An Effort to be Made to Have the Chicago Police Board Appointed by the Governor.

Local Tax on Insurance Companies—Minority Representation—Savings Banks.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE VERNACULAR.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 15.—There has been considerable feeling developed in the House on the question to print Governor Oglesby's inaugural in other languages than English. The Representatives have voted on the subject to please their constituents. One man desired it in German, another in Danish, another in Swedish, and the gentlemen from the Green Isle, ever bearing in memory the ancient Celtic, humorously observed that a few thousand in that tongue would be useful to distribute in Innishowen, where English is comparatively unknown, for the enlightenment of those who may possibly emigrate to the Land of the Free in the next ten or one hundred years. One of those gentlemen jocosely remarked that the language of his fathers was of a peculiar nature, as those who could not read it could feel it. Printing in Irish was not demanded, however. The "colored language," consisting of dividing the words into syllables, had its advocates. The question came up, this morning, in the shape of a resolution offered by Oleson, of Cook, to print 3,000 in German, 2,000 each in Danish and Norwegian, and 1,500 in Swedish. It was in the order of unfinished business, and Mr. Hopkins, of Cook, moved to lay it on the table. This cut off debate, but some members took occasion to explain their votes. Mr. Bushnell observed that he represented as large a German constituency as any man on the floor, but entertaining grave doubts as to the constitutionality of the resolution, would vote aye, and did so. Mr. Hite, of St. Clair, claimed that he represented a larger German constituency than Mr. Bushnell, and, more than that, was a full-blooded German himself, but withal his mind was not clear as to the constitutionality of the resolution, so he would vote to lay it on the table. Mr. Rogers, of McLean, also had German, and Scotch, and Welsh constituents, but he could not violate his oath to support the Constitution. Another gentleman had French and Bohemians among those who voted for him, and as they were not included, and perhaps should not be, he would vote against printing in anything but English. The motion to table was lost, 63 to 69, when Mr. Washburn, of Cook, moved to refer the resolution to the Judiciary Committee, a quiet way of strangling it, and it was so referred.

MINORITY REPRESENTATION.

Minority Representation seems to disturb the nocturnal rest of some of the Republican members, and there is now no doubt but that an amendment will be offered to the Constitution providing for the abolition of that mode of voting. It is not at all unlikely that a Republican caucus will be held at a future day to bring into the party those recalcitrant members thereof who favor letting well enough alone. One argument used in favor of the amendment is that the people were fooled; that they did not understand what they were voting for, and all that sort of nonsense. This is a violent presumption not borne out by the facts, as a majority of over 20,000 given in favor of Minority Representation supports the opposite theory. The politicians assume that they know better how to dictate to the people in caucus than the people to choose for themselves at the polls, and that voters do not care for the extra power which the right to cumulate or distribute their votes confers upon them. But the most potent reason of all for pushing the amendment is, that the present system tends to dislocate and disrupt party organization, and Republicans think that the disintegrating element in the party will cause it to dissolve within the next four years if there is not more cohesion in the particles that compose it. They are inimical to anything that threatens to hurt the party, and imagine that Minority Representation is a keg of nitro-glycerine that will blow it to atoms, one of these days. If Minority Representation can ruin the party, its abolition will not save it. Senator Canfield, a man of excellent sense on most subjects, is slightly "touched" upon this. He has been modestly waiting to see if any one else would submit an amendment, and as no one has had the courage to do so he intends flinging himself into the breach to save his country. The amendment may be offered at any moment. For the information of members who suppose that a mere majority of both Houses can amend the Constitution it may be well to state that it will require two-thirds of each House to submit the amendment to the people, and a majority of the people to adopt it, and if it fails the same amendment cannot be submitted again for four years.

CHICAGO POLICE BOARD.

One of the members has in pocket a bill to legislate the present Board of Police of Chicago out of existence, and substitute in its place a Board to be appointed by the Governor of the State, the members to receive no compensation. The gentleman who has the bill,—one of the Cook County delegation,—contends that the Board is now a political machine run by both parties, and innocently remarked that it would be taken out of politics by allowing the Governor to appoint a Board, all the members of which should be of his own political faith. He does not think the centralization of power in the Governor would hurt anybody, or have a bad tendency. For the present he would let the Boards of Health and Public Works remain, and does not think the Governor would control all the subordinate appointments, or that the removal of a branch of the Municipal Government from Chicago to Springfield would be inconvenient, much less improper. While the constitutionality of the bill is, to say the least, very questionable, the proposition, if encouraged, will assume a definite shape in the early introduction of the bill.

THE CHICAGO CITY COLLECTOR.

A bill is prepared to be offered, after some consultation, providing for the retention of the offices of City Collector and Tax Commissioner in Chicago, sales for delinquent taxes to be made by the County Treasurer, who shall make returns to the City Collector. It is contended that in case any person who has appealed his taxes to the Supreme Court desires to pay his taxes before the appeal is decided, there is no official authorized to receive the money, the City Comptroller having no legal right to do so.

NOTICE TO QUACKS.

Mr. Anderson introduced a bill to-day, providing that the Governor shall appoint a Board of three Medical Examiners in each Congressional District, who shall examine all persons desiring to practice medicine, such persons to pay $30 for being examined; and every person practising medicine without a certificate to be fined $500 for each offence. The bill does not apply to persons holding a diploma from a regular Medical College, or to those now practising in the State.

THE STATE HOUSE LOT.

Mr. Pollock offered a resolution calling for information as to whether there had been filed with the Secretary of State the bond required by the State House act of 1871, in the sum of $500,000, conditioned that the obligors would procure such additional grounds as the State might require "whenever so demanded, not exceeding four acres, to the south of and adjoining the new Capitol grounds." This bond, according to the act, was to be filed before the appropriation was paid, and the inquiry is quite pertinent.

THE COMMITTEES.

In the absence of complaint by the members generally, it must be concluded that Speaker Cullom's selection of Committees gave general satisfaction. He had a large quantity of raw material. There were few old members, whom it was easy to satisfy. It is impossible to predict how the Committees will turn out, but they will have a chance to be great or small according to their capacity.

TAXING INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Mr. Cullerton has offered a bill to compel fire, marine, and life insurance companies doing business in any incorporated city, town, or village, in this State, to pay to the city, town, or village 2 per cent every half year of all premiums received by them for insurance to be effected within the municipality. The money, it is stated, is to be appropriated to maintain a Fire Department, but the bill contains no such provision.

RULES.

The rules of the House were adopted this morning. The Committee of the Whole, and the endless circumlocution it involves, are abolished, except when a vote of the majority orders a bill to be discussed in Committee.

GRAIN INSPECTOR.

A petition is being circulated here for the appointment of Mr. Harper, of Chicago, as Grain Inspector.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

There were seventy-one bills introduced in the House up to this morning, and nearly forty in the Senate.

COMMITTEE ROOMS.

Mr. Branson offered a resolution providing for hiring Committee rooms, but explicitly setting forth that stationery or any other perquisite should not be supplied to Committees. The resolution was adopted.

JURORS' FEES.

A bill was introduced to amend the fees of jurors in Coroners' cases, now $1 a day in all counties, so that in counties of the third class there shall be no such fee.

BREWERS' BARRELS AND BOTTLES.

Mr. Cullerton introduced a bill to enable brewers and others to recover barrels and bottles used by them as manufacturers. The same bill failed at the last session. Mr. Rountree introduced a similar bill.

TAX APPEALS.

Mr. Bradwell presented a bill providing that appeals in tax cases shall be taken direct from the county to the Supreme Court, and not via the Circuit Court, as now.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The sum of $5,000 per annum for two years is asked for the State Horticultural Society.

The Northern Insane Asylum at Elgin will ask $400,000 to finish the building.

THE EXECUTIVE.

Governor Oglesby the Second will not occupy the Executive Mansion. Governor Beveridge will move into it pretty soon.

GOVERNOR OGLESBY'S SPEECH.

In justice to Governor Oglesby, it should be stated that the use of the word "loafer" in his speech to the Republican caucus was not intended by him to refer to anybody but himself, that is, he meant to say that no man who was a loafer should be elected to the United States Senate, and any man so elected should not become a loafer.

NEW BILLS.

Senator Burke introduced a bill to organize social insurance companies with not less than $40,000 paid-up capital, which may consist of capital stock of any manufactory carrying on business in the place where the company is organized. Senator Williamson, a bill providing for the classification and preservation of the archives in the Secretary of State's office,—a very necessary provision. Criminal jurisprudence received attention in the Senate to-day. Senator Donahue introduced a bill making juries in criminal cases judges of the fact, and that they shall apply the law thereto as given them in the written instructions of the Court without discretion on their part; and Senator Wise a bill allowing defendants in criminal cases to testify or make depositions. Senator Cummings a bill to abolish County Courts. Senator Lee introduced a bill to organize savings banks modelled after the New York law, the stockholders to be liable *pro rata* for deficiencies in the capital stock. There are to be ten Directors elected annually, having at least $1,000 stock each, and being freeholders to the amount of $5,000 in unencumbered real estate. The state of the institution is to be published in newspapers twice a year, and to be open to the inspection of the State Auditor on the order of a Circuit Court, on the application of a stockholder, if he considers an examination necessary. The stock may be from $50,000 to $500,000, all paid in. The banks are prohibited from engaging in mercantile banking and from issuing bank notes. One-third of the capital stock is to be deposited in United States or Illinois bonds, and 15 per cent cash kept on hand. Deposits to produce 6 per cent interest, and when money is lent it shall not be on personal security, but on property valued at three times the amount. Whatever bill is passed on this subject will have to be submitted to a vote of the people at the next election.

GOULD'S AGENT.

The statement regarding Jay Gould's agent was given your correspondent by General Mather, who had it direct from the railroad man referred to. The latter has gone to Chicago, Mather says, and does not wish his name to be mentioned at present. The gentleman from New York, supposed to be the agent, has disappeared from the Leland.

PERSONAL.

Corporation Counsel Tuley, Tax Commissioner Holden, Thomas Hoyne, W. C. Goudy, and H. B. Hurd, of Chicago, are here. Governor Dougherty is convalescent.

THE NEW BOARD OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS,

to be appointed next week, will probably consist of Colonel Morgan, of McLean, to be reappointed; David Linegar, of Cairo, and S. H. McCrea, of Chicago.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

A meeting of the Trustees of the various State institutions was held here to-day, when a General Appropriation bill, making the following sums per annum for ordinary expenses and repairs, was agreed upon:

Insane Hospital, Jacksonville—Expenses, $110,000; repairs, $2,500. Deaf and Dumb Institution, expenses, $70,000; repairs, $2,000. Blind Asylum, expenses, $17,500; repairs, $500. Feeble-Minded Institute, $25,000. Soldiers' Orphans' Home, normal expenses, $50,000; repairs, $2,000. Normal University, expenses, $16,000, in addition to the interest upon College and Seminary fund, and $6,115 to enable the institution to square its books and pay its indebtedness as fast as it becomes due, provided this appropriation does not warrant an increase in the annual expenses. Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago, $7,500, to pay board and expenses of patients from all parts of the State; $1,500 for rent of temporary quarters; $1,000 for furniture. Elgin Insane Asylum, expenses $50,000 per annum from Jan. 1, 1873, until the completion of the centre building, and $55,000 per annum thereafter. Anna Insane Asylum, $50,000 per annum for expenses until the completion of the north wing, and $62,500 annual in addition thereafter. Southern Normal University, at Carbondale, $15,000. Pontiac Reform School, $25,000. Urbana Industrial University, in aid of experiments now in progress on the experimental farm, and salary of Secretary, $4,500.

In consideration of the increase of the appropriations to the insane asylum, they are to be forbidden to charge any patients for treatment. The above sums are for each of the next two years, making a total the first year of $456,915, and for the two years of $913,830, exclusive of $55,000 to be given to the Northern Insane Asylum next year, if the building is completed, and $62,500 contingent upon the completion of the Southern Asylum.

The Trustees also agreed to ask in another bill for the following sums for building and finishing: Northern Insane Asylum, $131,425; Southern Insane Asylum, $99,000; Southern Normal University, $95,000; Urbana Industrial University, $54,550; Normal University, $60,000; Deaf and Dumb Institute, $3,767.25; School for Feeble-Minded, $70,000 for the purchase of a site for a new building, and $10,000 to pay a Commission to select the site; Pontiac Reform School, $75,000; Eye and Ear Infirmary, at Chicago, $10,000 for the partial completion of a new Infirmary to replace that destroyed in the fire, provided the total cost to the State of its building, when completed, shall not exceed $28,000. The total, $567,742.25, is to be payable out of the levy of 1872. The total for all purposes, exclusive of the Insane Asylum Contingent Appropriations, is $1,484,572.25.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 15, 1873.

SENATE.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment, Lieutenant Governor Beveridge in the chair. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Rutledge.

The journal was being read, when, on motion of Senator Palmer, further reading was dispensed with.

RULES.

On motion of Senator HAMPTON, the rules of the Senate, as reported by the Committee, were read and considered. After slight amendment the rules, as reported, were adopted.

Upon the adoption of the rules as a whole, Senator SHELDON offered a resolution which was adopted, requiring the Committee on Rules to index and prepare the same for printing, and adopting as joint rules those so adopted by the Senate and House at last session.

On motion of Senator CASEY, the Senate adjourned until half-past 2 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Senator CANFIELD presented a memorial from the City Council of Aurora, praying the enactment of the law of compulsory education. Referred to the Committee on Education.

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTISTS.

Senator LEE presented a petition from the Seventh-Day Baptists, reciting that school elections are held on the seventh day of the week, and praying the repeal of the law. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

COLLECTION OF TAXES.

Senator STEELE presented a petition of 700 citizens of Coles County in reference to the collection of taxes. Referred to the Railroad Committee.

NEW BILLS.

The following bills were introduced and ordered to a first reading:

By Senator CUMMINGS—An act to repeal an act entitled "An act to increase the jurisdiction of County Courts."

By Senator WILLIAMSON—A bill authorizing the Secretary of State to index and classify his office records.

By Senator WAITE—A bill to allow criminals to testify. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Senator CASEY—A bill for an act to divide the State into judicial circuits. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Senator BURKE—A bill in reference to local insurance. Referred to the Committee on Insurance.

By Senator LEE—To incorporate savings banks. Referred to the Committee on Banks and Banking.

By Senator EARLY—In reference to the dissolution of insurance companies. Referred to the Insurance Committee.

By Senator BURKE—To amend an act in regard to forcible entry and detainer. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Senator WAITE—A bill relating to counties and county organizations. Ordered printed, and referred, without reading, to the Committee on Counties and Townships.

By Senator CANFIELD—An act amending the act in relation to Notaries Public.

By Senator CUMMINGS—To repeal the Registry law. Referred to the Committee on Elections.

By Senator DONAHUE—To amend the law in relation to jurisprudence. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

SENATE BILLS—SECOND READING.

S. B. 19, in relation to judgments and decrees, and for the enforcement of the same. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

S. B. 20, concerning the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace and Police Magistrates. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

S. B. 21, a bill for an act to make an appropriation for continuing work on the new State House. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

S. B. 22, to amend Chapter 29 of the Revised Statutes. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

S. B. 23, to amend Section 169 of the Revenue law. Referred to the Revenue Committee.

S. B. 24.—A bill for an act to authorize Supervisors to fix the salaries of the Clerks of said Boards. Referred to the Committee on Fees and Salaries.

S. B. 25.—A bill for an act in relation to Grand and Petit Jurors of Circuit Courts. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

S. B. 26.—A bill for an act to reorganize the Illinois State Horticultural Society. Referred to the Committee on Horticulture.

S. B. 27.—A bill for an act to amend an act in relation to judgments and decrees, and the manner of enforcing the same. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

S. B. 28, to amend Chapter 20 Revised Statutes of 1865, entitled chattel mortgages. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

S. B. 29, a bill to amend an act entitled "for the assessment of property and for the levy and collection of taxes. Referred to the Committee on Revenue.

S. B. 31, in relation to repairing sidewalks in cities, &c. Referred to the Committee on Municipalities.

S. B. 32, an act to amend an act in regard to judgments and decrees, and the manner of enforcing the same, and to provide for the redemption of real estate sold under execution, &c. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

S. B. 33, to amend an act in regard to elections. Referred to the Election Committee.

S. B. 34, concerning the jurisdiction of Circuit Courts in insurance cases. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

S. B. 35, to amend an act in regard to roads and bridges. Referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

S. B. 36. An act in relation to the exemption of personal property. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

SENATE EXPENSES.

By consent, Senator NICHOLS[illegible]ON introduced a resolution authorizing the Committee on Incidental Expenses of the General Assembly to provide the enrolling and engrossing clerks [illegible] the Secretary with suitable rooms, and to authorize [illegible] stationery [illegible] Secretary of State to furnish the requisite [illegible]y.

ADDITIONAL COMMITTEES.

The following additions were made to the several Senate Committees reported yesterday:

On Revision—Reynolds, Baldwin, Casey, Murphy.

Penal Institutions—Wilcox, Hundley.

Agriculture and Drainage—Henry, Hundley, Cummings.

ADJOURNED.

On motion, adjourned until to-morrow, Thursday, at 10 o'clock a. m.

HOUSE.

Met at 10 a. m. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Burroughs.

PRINTING OF THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The resolution ordering the printing of 2,000 copies of the Governor's inaugural in English and German, and 1,500 in Danish and Swedish, was taken up.

Mr. HOPKINS moved to lay it on the table.

The yeas and nays were demanded.

Mr. BUSHNELL had grave doubts as to the right of the Legislature to order the printing in any but the English language.

Mr. OBERLY was of opinion that the resolution was clearly unconstitutional, and, as he wanted a square vote on the resolution itself, he would vote no.

Mr. ROGERS concurred.

Mr. SWAN was opposed to this way of killing resolutions, and he would vote no.

The previous question was moved and lost.

The motion to table was lost—Yeas, 66; nays, 69, as follows:

YEAS.

Alexander (Montgomery),	Freeman,	Newton,
Baldwin,	Gordon,	Nulton,
Barkley,	Granger,	Penfield,
Bishop (Edgar),	Gray,	[illegible]
Bishop (McHenry),	Gridley,	Plowman,
Bradwell,	Hart,	Pollock,
Branson,	Hite (Madison),	Race,
Bullard,	Hite (St. Clair),	Ray,
Bushnell,	Hildrup,	Rice,
Cassedy,	Holles,	Sawyer,
Chambers,	Hopkins,	Shaw,
Connolly,	Inscore,	Sheridan,
Cronkrite,	Jaquess,	Shumway,
Cross,	Johnston,	Snow,
Davis,	Lemma,	Stewart (Winnebago),
Dement,	Lewis,	Stewart (McLean),
Dewey,	Lietze,	Sylvester,
Dresser,	Massie,	Virden,
Dunham,	McGee,	Walker,
Efner,	Mitchell,	Wicker,
Flanders,	Moore (Adams),	Wymore.
Freeland,	Morrison,	

NAYS.

Armstrong (Grundy),	Jessup,	Rogers,
Blakely,	Jones,	Rountree,
Bocock,	Lane (Hancock),	Savage,
Booth,	Lane (DeWitt),	Scanlan,
Bryant,	Lomax,	Scott,
Casey,	Loomis,	Senne,
Collins,	Marsh,	Sherman,
Cullerton,	McAdams,	Streeter,
Darnell,	McDonald,	Stroud,
Dolan,	McPherran,	Swan,
Dolson,	Meacham,	Taggert,
Fernier,	Middlecoff,	Thomas,
Forth,	Moore (Marshall),	Thornton,
Graham,	Moore,	Warren,
Grant,	Mulvane,	Washburn,
Halpin,	Neville,	Wayman,
Harvey,	Oakwood,	Webster,
Hawes,	Oberly,	Weinheimer,
Herting,	Oleson,	Westfall,
Hollenback,	Orendorff,	Wick,
Jackson,	Pyatt,	Wood,
James,	Perkins,	Mr. Speaker.

The resolution was then referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr. WEBBER was granted leave of absence till Friday.

RULES.

Mr. CARPENTER, from the Committee on Rules, made a report. The report was adopted without debate.

NEW BILLS.

The roll was called for the introduction of bills. The following were introduced:

By Mr. ALEXANDER (Crawford)—In regard to docket fees.

By Mr. ANDERSON—To regulate the practice of medicine. Both referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ARMSTRONG (Grundy)—To provide for the testing of platform scales.

By Mr. BISHOP (Edgar)—To prevent corruption at elections and nominating conventions.

By Mr. BRADWELL—To amend the Revenue law.

By Mr. CULLERTON—In relation to the sale of casks, bottles, barrels, etc., used by manufacturers of ale, beer, etc.; also, a bill in relation to insurance companies.

By Mr. GORDON—To reorganize the Horticultural Society.

By Mr. HITE (St. Clair)—In relation to Courts of Record in cities.

By Mr. HALLENBACK—To amend the act relating to deposition in civil cases; also, to amend the Temperance law.

By Mr. HOPKINS—To amend the act fixing salaries of State officers, etc. (Fee and Salary bill of last session.)

By Mr. INSCORE—To amend the act relating to forcible entry and detainer.

By Mr. JAQUESS—To regulate the procedure of Courts in jury trials.

By Mr. LANE (Hancock)—To make appropriation to the State Horticultural Society.

By Mr. MANN—In regard to Notaries Public.

By Mr. MOORE—To amend the School law.

By Mr. POLLOCK—To amend the act relating to practice in Courts of Record; also, to amend the law relating to Justices and Constables.

By Mr. ROGERS—Defining the rights and liabilities of married women.

By Mr. ROUNTREE—In relation the sale of barrels, casks, etc., used by ale and beer brewers.

By Mr. SCOTT—To repeal the act prohibiting domestic animals running at large.

By Mr. SHAW—To extend jurisdiction of Courts of Chancery in foreclosure.

By Mr. SMITH—To amend the law relating to practice in Courts of Chancery.

By Mr. STEWART (McLean)—To provide for the publication of the sixth volume of the Geographical Survey.

By Mr. WASHBURN—To repeal the Registry law, except in towns of 5,000 inhabitants.

COMMITTEE ROOMS.

Mr. BRANSON offered a resolution directing the procurement of rooms for committees, and instructing the Committee to make no provision not contemplated by the Constitution. The rules were suspended, and the resolution adopted.

JANITORS, ETC.

Resolutions to appoint three janitors and to furnish Enrolling Clerk with stationery were referred.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTY BILL.

A resolution instructing our Senators in Congress to vote for the Soldiers' Bounty Land bill was adopted.

TAXES.

A resolution directing the Committee to whom was referred the resolutions relating to assessment and collection of taxes to report as soon as practicable, was adopted.

OTHER RESOLUTIONS.

A resolution directing the Secretary of State to report as to whether the bond of $500,000, under which certain appropriations for the new State House were to be drawn, had been filed as contemplated by law. Referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. McADAMS offered a resolution prohibiting the payment of any and all clerks, etc., not elected by the House. Referred.

A resolution touching the heating of the hall, was referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses.

Mr. ALEXANDER moved the appointment of an additional mail carrier. Referred.

Mr. LANE (Hancock) offered a resolution directing the Committee on Education to report as to the expediency of reporting a law defining a regular system of school books.

Adjourned to 2:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Met at 2:30 p. m.

REVISED STATUTES.

Mr. ARMSTRONG (Grundy) introduced a resolution authorizing the Secretary to procure a sufficiency of copies of the revised statutes prior to the adoption of the new Constitution for the use of the standing Committees of the House. Referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses.

Mr. DODGE moved to adjourn. Lost.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Messrs. SUMWAY and NEVILLE offered resolutions instructing the Committee on Canals and River Improvements to draft a memorial to Congress to dyke and otherwise improve the Ohio above its mouth. Lost.

A motion to adjourn was lost.

A member moved to take a recess.

Mr. BRADWELL moved to adjourn.

Adjourned.

A FATAL FALL.

A terrible fatal accident, which by some mischance appears to have escaped the attention of the policemen doing duty in the vicinity, occurred at the new Clifton House, corner of Wabash avenue and Monroe street, yesterday afternoon. One of the workmen, a Norwegian, named Ben. Anderson, while prosecuting his labors close to a stairway-hole in the third story of the building, was accidentally tripped up by an immovable board projecting from the floor, and thrown through the hole. There being corresponding holes for stairways in each of the lower stories, the unlucky man fell to the basement, a depth of nearly forty feet, striking on his head. Though he did not move or utter a sound after touching the earth, it was thought by the workmen that some life might yet remain, and Dr. Purdy was summoned from his office, at the corner of Madison and State streets. He discovered at once that his services were of no earthly use to Anderson, whose neck had been broken by the fall. It could not be learned where deceased had resided, or what disposition had been made of his remains.

General Banks.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 15.—General N. P. Banks was introduced on 'Change to-day, and addressed the merchants on the important relations which the States of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys sustained to the Union with reference particularly, to commerce. He dwelt especially on the facts developed by the last United States census in relation to this question, and [illegible] the future held out for this [illegible] the promise [illegible] that Cincinnati held the key section, and urged [illegible] to be made in a large [illegible] to the great develop[illegible] part of these States.

Shot at a Game of Cards.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Jan. 15.—Two young men playing cards in a saloon in this city, to-night, became excited over a game, and one Walter Hadsall shot the other, Dewitt Ellis, through the body. The would-be-murderer escaped across the river into Iowa. Ellis is lying in a critical condition at the house. Both were born and raised here.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup.

SEAWEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS.—These are the only medicines that will cure Pulmonary Consumption. Dr. Schenck has been in constant practice over thirty years, continually examining lungs, and knows his medicines, if properly taken, will cure consumption. His Mandrake Pills cleanse the liver and stomach; his Seaweed Tonic dissolves the food, stimulates the coating of the stomach, and aids digestion; his Pulmonic Syrup ripens the matter, and nature throws it off without any exertion. Prepared and for sale by J. H. SCHENCK & SON, N. E. corner Sixth and Arch-sts., Philadelphia, and by druggists and dealers generally.

DRY GOODS.

POSITIVE,
PEREMPTORY,
AND
CLOSING-OUT SALE
OF
John V. Farwell & Co.,
Monroe, Franklin and Market-sts.
Entire RETAIL DEPARTMENT of about ONE MILLION DOLLARS worth of
DRY GOODS,
CARPETING,
AND
UPHOLSTERY GOODS
Adapted to wants of every class. Having determined to retire from the RETAIL TRADE and devote our attention hereafter exclusively to our JOBBING BUSINESS, our
ENTIRE RETAIL STOCK
Will positively be offered from date at and
Below the Actual Cost.

MEDICAL.

PILES.

ANY CASE OF PILES—Internal itching, blind, or bleeding—cured in a few days, by a new, painless, and wonderful remedy. No surgical operations, and no medicine to take. Cures warranted. Patients treated at a distance. Call, or address DR. JORDAN, 161 East Harrison-st., Chicago.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 15.

The tendency of the local money market is still toward an easier condition. Products are moving more freely, exchange is becoming more plenty, and country bank balances with their correspondents here are increasing. The large amounts of money that have been sent into the country during the last month to pay for hogs and cattle are having the effect to make collections easier, and are clearing off indebtedness rapidly. There is, however, a very large demand for ready money here yet. Currency has become comparatively scarce, and the demand for it has helped to depress the price of New York exchange, though the main cause of the decline is the increase of bills drawn against shipments. The price between banks to-day was 50c per $1,000 discount.

THE SAVINGS BANK RUN.

The run on the German Savings Bank of this city has been stimulated by injudicious articles, published in two of our morning cotemporaries, and has assumed a more serious aspect. On Tuesday afternoon there was no time when there was over twenty or thirty persons in the line to the paying-teller's window, and it seemed not at all improbable that if the bank had offered to pay everybody in full, and the affair was not exaggerated by the newspapers, the run might have subsided to-day. This was the experience of a Savings Bank on Archer avenue two weeks ago: The bank was sound, it offered to pay everybody in full, and after paying out about $50,000 the run subsided, confidence was restored, and scarcely anybody in the city but the depositors and the officers of the bank knew there had been a run.

The German Savings Bank has adopted the plan of paying no depositor more than $100 on any one account. Depositors that demand more than $100 are required to give 30 days' notice. At the present rate of payment the bank is not disbursing over $25,000 or $30,000 per day.

As far as the ability of the German Savings Bank to pay all its depositors is concerned, we have the following figures from Mr. Henry Greenebaum, the President of the bank:

LIABILITIES.

Capital and surplus	$ 212,000
Deposits	1,500,000
Total	$1,712,000

RESOURCES.

Loans on real estate, mostly on the North Side and northwest quarter of this city	$1,000,000
West Chicago Park bonds	360,000
Cook County bonds	100,000
West Chicago Town bonds	50,000
Chicago City bonds	55,000
United States 6 per cents	40,000
State of Illinois 6 per cents	5,000
On deposit in German National Bank	130,000

The $1,000,000 of real estate loans are, of course, not convertible at once, but with a little time the bank will be able to get money on them. The $300,000 of West Chicago Park bonds are not readily salable, but they represent real value, and, though there might be a little delay, they can be turned into money. The other securities mentioned by Mr. Greenebaum can be turned into cash at once in the market.

About one-third of the $200,000 capital stock of the German Savings Bank is held by Messrs. Greenebaum Brothers. The remainder is held in average amounts of $5,000 each by the following persons, Directors names being marked with a *: *Franz Arnold, Room 4, Greenebaum's Bank Building; August Beck, of Beck & Wirth; Henry Bahe, Constable, 33 West Randolph; Charles Becker, 550 West Madison; Thomas Courtney, builder, 56 Union Park place; *B. G. Caulfield; H. I. Christoph, at the German National Bank; Matthias Cossman; J. Deschauer, dentist, 186 Lake; Conrad Folz, Jailer, Court House; *Simon Florsheim, Secretary Germania Fire Insurance Company, 90 LaSalle; Furst & Bradley, plow-makers, corner Fulton and Jefferson; Marshall Field, of Field, Leiter & Co., State and Washington; H. Geselbracht, cigar-maker, 129 Michigan; *Henry Greenebaum, banker, corner Lake and LaSalle; David S. Greenebaum, New York; Elias Greenebaum, banker, 42 Clark; *Thomas Hoyne; John Houf, cigars and tobacco, 250 Randolph; Ferdinand Hotz, M. D., 53 South Clark; John Herting, 307 Chicago avenue; Abraham Hart, *Henry N. Hart; Charles Henrotin, Cashier Merchants' Loan and Trust Company; Cornelius Hau, saloon, 139 and 141 Randolph; F. & E. Jaeger, 73 Wabash avenue; Henry Kenkel, saloon, 64 Clark; Richard Lotholz, 95 and 87 North Clark; *Joseph Liebenstein, 188 Lake; O. P. Levy; F. Linsenbarth; J. M. Lambin, 173 Milwaukee avenue; Leopold, Kuh & Co., 21 Lake; *F. Letz; Otto Lob, 94 Dearborn; *A. A. Munger; Otto Mutschlechner; John McEwen, corner Wells and Pearson; Mrs. E. H. Magnus, 10 South Jefferson; C. D. Mayer, North Division; F. Madlener, 64 West Lake; George H. Miller, 568 West Taylor; L. J. J. Nissen, 164 Randolph; L. J. J. Nieuwenkamp, Teller German Savings Bank; W. J. Onahan; M. Roach, ship-owner; Reuben Rubel, 162 South Green street; Rothschild, Panziger & Schroeder, 23 Lake street; H. Regensburg & Co., 32 and 34 North Wells; *Charles Rietz, 27 North Canal street; Charles R. Steele, President First National Bank, Waukegan, Ill.; Chas. A. Spring, Jr., with C. H. McCormick & Bro.; Sisters of Mercy, 133 Wabash avenue; Louis Sues, 41 West Lake street; *Peter Schuttler; Sol. A. Smith, President Merchants' Loan and Trust Company; *Charles Wirth; David Walsh; Theo. B. Weber; *A. Wise, Cashier German Savings Bank.

STATE VS. NATIONAL BANKS.

The recent annual report of the Superintendent of the Bank Department of the State of New York gives some indications of a reviving popularity of the State bank system. In the last five years 9 National Banks of the State of New York have voluntarily abandoned the National system and reorganized as State banks, and 6 other new banks have been organized under State banking laws in the last twelve months. The Superintendent assumes that, in the event of the repeal by Congress of the prohibitory tax on circulation, the banks of New York would resume their former high position, and be enabled to furnish the facilities extended to the business interests of the people of the State, previous to the change in the banking systems of the country.

From the report of the Comptroller of the Currency we learn also, that New York State had only 229 National Banks on Oct. 3, 1872, against 231 on Dec. 16, 1871, while New York City had 50 National Banks on Oct. 3, 1872, against 51 on March 1, 1869.

The Legislature of New York at its last session passed an act requiring that, before any bank should commence business, satisfactory evidence should be furnished the Superintendent that its capital had been paid in, in cash; and upon being furnished with such evidence, the Superintendent was authorized to issue a certificate of authority enabling the bank to commence business; and a remedy was provided, by which the Superintendent is enabled to force a compliance with the law, in case of banks reporting a capital reduced by impairment, or otherwise below the legal limit. All banks organized since the passage of this act have furnished the required evidence of the paying in in full of their capital.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	113¾	113¾
5-20s of '64	113½	114
5-20s of '65	114½	114¾
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July, ex. int.	113½	113¾
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July, ex. int.	114½	115
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July, ex. int.	114¼	114½
10-40s	110½	111
U. S. 5s (new issue)	111½	111¾
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	....	100 & int.
Chicago City 7s	....	99½ & int.
Cook County 7s	....	99½ & int.
Illinois, County and Township 10s	....	95
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)	....	109½-110½
Gold Exchange	....	112¾
Gold and Gold Coupons	111½	112½

REAL ESTTE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Wednesday, Jan. 15:

CITY PROPERTY.

Lot 71, in Boake's Block 5, of w ½ n e ¼ Sec. 6, 39, 14, dated Jan. 15, 1872; consideration, $850.

Lot 72, in same, dated Jan. 15, 1872; consideration, $800.

The premises No. 677 West Jackson st, dated Nov. 9, 1872; consideration, $900.

Archer av, bet. Ashland av. and Market square, n w f, 25x150 ft, dated Dec. 2, 1872; consideration, $1,350.

Twenty-second st, bet. Buddan st. and Wentworth av, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated Dec. 31, 1872; consideration, $3,000.

Burnside st, bet Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth sts, w f, 25 ft to alley, with buildings, dated Aug. 6, 1872; consideration, $2,300.

Wallace st, 72½ ft n of Thirty-first st, e f, 25x130½ ft, dated Jan. 6; consideration, $850.

Walnut st, bet Robey and Lincoln sts, n f 33x110 ft, dated Jan. 9; consideration, $4,500.

Ohio st, bet Rush and Pine sts, n f, 25x100 ft, with brick building, dated Jan. 13; consideration, $15,000.

Lots 1 and 2, of n e ¼ of Block 5, in Sec. 5, 39, 14, dated Jan. 13; consideration, $2,200.

Walnut st, bet Lincoln and Wood sts, s f, 25x105 ft, dated Dec. 16, 1872; consideration, $4,000.

Jefferson st, s e cor of Bunker st, Lot 30, dated Jan. 15; consideration, $1,800.

North Wells st, between Chicago av and Superior st, w f, 28 ft to alley, dated May 14, 1872; consideration, $4,287.

Lots 33 and 34, in Block 3, of Walker's Subdivision, in n w ¼ Sec. 31, 39, 14, dated Jan. 15, 1872; consideration, $1,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 12 to 21, of Block 15 and 16, of e ½ s e ¼ Sec. 1, 38, 13, dated Jan. 9, 1872; consideration, $3,000.

Lot 32, in Block 5, of n 74 rods of n e ¼ Sec. 4, 38, 14, dated Jan. 10; consideration, $950.

Lots 25 to 38, in Block 7 of Eberhart and Wesge's n e ¼ of s w ¼ Sec 9, 38, 14, dated Jan. 9; consideration, $4,000.

Wood st, n e corner of Fifty-fourth st, w f, 301 1-10x125½ ft, dated Jan. 1; consideration, $3,600.

Wood st, 200 ft s of Fifty-third st, w f, 100x125½ ft, dated Jan. 1; consideration, $1,200.

Lots 15 to 24, in Block 2 of Traver's n w ¼ n w ¼ of n e ¼ Sec 8, 38, 14, dated Dec. 9, 1872; consideration, $5,000.

Undivided ⅓ of Lots 1 to 7, etc. in Block 1, of Scammon's South Park Boulevard Subdivision in n w ¼ Section 3, 38, 14, dated Jan. 11; consideration, $36,325.

Lot 45, in Block 5, of Adam Smith's Subdivision in s w ¼ Sec 36, 39, 13, dated June 4, 1872; consideration, $300.

Lot 46, in same, dated April 20, 1872; consideration, $300.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Palmer place, 305 feet in n w ¼ of Sec 36, 40, 13, dated Jan. 9; consideration, $9,150.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 15.

The following were the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	Receipts. 1873.	Receipts. 1872.	Shipments. 1873.	Shipments. 1872.
Flour, brls	4,241	3,861	3,932	3,361
Wheat, bu	46,410	11,550	4,363	1,673
Corn, bu	72,035	78,365	2,694	31,292
Oats, bu	33,600	24,230	16,610	15,436
Rye, bu	1,482	2,008	1,250	1,579
Barley, bu	14,760	10,898	3,191	2,419
Grass Seed, lbs	66,320	27,585	134,562	....
Flax Seed, lbs	....	....	....	....
Broom Corn, lbs	18,700	8,146	10,000	16,860
Cured Meats, lbs	222,260	84,820	2383,205	1310,372
Beef, brls	....	45	20	255
Pork, brls	136	176	880	134
Lard, lbs	112,690	31,330	683,892	248,702
Tallow, lbs	20,010	11,732	66,900	....
Butter, lbs	50,970	39,640	54,340	12,600
Dressed Hogs, No	3,040	2,856	868	1,458
Live Hogs, No	40,475	14,263	4,154	2,130
Cattle, No	44,97	1,516	1,125	1,584
Sheep, No	1,092	2,129	775	1,719
Hides, lbs	90,530	76,032	164,090	80,760
Highwines, brls	250	312	316	....
Wool, lbs	8,990	142,068	113,710	336
Potatoes, bu	3,160	666	....	....
Lumber, m ft	200	836	295	316
Shingles, m	470	300	240	....
Lath, m	....	....	27	....
Salt, brls	300	....	601	1,219

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 5,258 bu wheat; 1,333 bu corn; 2,257 bu oats; 2,333 bu rye; 11,740 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 77 cars wheat; 228 cars corn; 32 cars oats; 5 cars rye; 10 cars barley. Total 352 cars, or 142,000 bu.

Mr. Preston, late President of our Board of Trade, is still very low, though his recovery has been announced as certain.

The receipts of hogs yesterday at the Union Stock Yards, in this city, were 40,471 head. If packed closely together they would require 6¼ acres of standing room, a rate which would very nearly fill up one square mile during the three winter months alone, to say nothing of the receipts during the remaining three-quarters of the year.

To bring in these hogs, and the other farm produce that arrived here yesterday, required 1,500 cars, which, if placed end to end, would extend a little more than nine miles. This is a full day's work; but it is by no means an exceptional one.

The leading produce markets were less active to-day, with little change in prices. The grain movement is still slow, from the city, and below the average towards us. These conditions tend to quietude, especially as there is not much money on which to speculate. Grain is necessarily quiet, during the rush of the provision season; not only because hogs and pork take money to move them, but they also require railroad cars in great numbers; and both shippers and receivers of grain are hampered thereby in their attempts to operate. There was a decided improvement in the demand for staple and fancy groceries, and the market exhibited a firm healthy tone. The only weakness noticeable was in sugars, some grades of which were quoted "off" an ⅛c. Coffees, teas, syrups, rice, and, in fact, nearly all goods in the list were firmly held at the quotations. Dry goods are still quiet, though, in comparison with any of the half dozen preceding days, the volume of sales to-day was larger. Prices remain firm. The butter market was quoted quiet and easy, save for choice table grades, which were in fair request at full prices. Receipts of common and medium descriptions continue liberal and in excess of present requirements. Bagging was quiet at former rates. The cheese trade is improving, in point of activity and prices—for fine goods at least—are working firmer. Coal remains firm at $12.00 for Lackawanna, $10.50@11.00 for Erie, and at $7.00 for Wilmington. Nothing new was developed in connection with the fish, dried fruits, or canned goods markets, trade ruling quiet, with prices generally steady. Hay was firm, as were also hides, leather, and wool. Lumber was quiet and unchanged. Brick, lime, cement, &c., were in moderate request at the prices quoted. Iron, tin, nails, and naval stores were dull and nominally unchanged. Wool and broom corn were quiet and without important change. Hops were in slight local demand and firm. Seeds were in fair request; timothy was steady at yesterday's price; clover was in better demand and firm, owing to the light offerings; choice sold at 5.20@5.6. Potatoes were in good demand from store at 70@85c. Poultry was dull, excepting a light local inquiry for choice fresh stock. Sales were slow, and prices are tending lower, owing to the continued moderate weather. Game was in liberal supply, and light local demand. Prices are about the same as yesterday, although weak, as there is no shipping demand, and the weather is unfavorable. The game law takes effect after day, but as there is supposed to be a good deal of game held back in the country, the receipts will probably not be materially lessened just yet. Apples were coming in quite freely, and are a trifle lower in round lots; the demand is mostly local. Other fruit were in moderate supply and demand.

Highwines were dull, and ½c lower, in sympathy with a decline reported from New York. Sales were made of 100 brls (in two lots) at 88½c per gallon, and the market closed weak at that figure.

Dressed hogs opened dull at yesterday's decline, as the continued thaw made shippers nervous; but toward the close there was quite a lively competition, under which prices advanced fully 5c per 100 lbs, and closed firm at $4.40 for heavy, and $4.50 for light. Sales were reported of 146 head at $4.42½; 1,191 at $4.40; 177 at $4.35; 23 at $4.25. Total, 1,542 head, which was but little more than one-half of the receipts.

Provisions were less active, but a shade firmer all around, especially on meats. The receipts of hogs were less in number, and they were quoted a shade firmer, which made holders of product less anxious to sell, at the same time that there was little demand, as most of the outside orders had been filled yesterday, while local buyers on speculative account are few. The day was rather one of "standing off." Sellers hoped that the receipts of hogs have passed the maximum, while most buyers seemed to think that the receipts will be again very large, as it is reported that west of Northern Illinois they are being kept back only by reason of lack of cars. The question of supply for the season is usually pretty well settled by this time of the year, but at present the estimates differ widely. We note that some of our local authorities, whose uniform policy is to argue bear at the beginning of the season, and bull towards the close, have already worn round to the latter tack; though that fact does not prove anything either way. Mess pork was about 10@15c per brl higher, with a fair demand for March and April, bidders naming yesterday's outside quotations. Lard was 2½@5c higher per 100 lbs, and meats firmer at an average advance of ⅛c per lb. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller January, $11.60@11.65; do seller February, $11.75@11.80; do seller March, $11.95@12.00; do seller April, $12.20@12.25; prime mess, $10.75@11.00; extra prime, $9.00. Lard, cash, or seller January, $7.10; do seller February, $7.15@7.20; do seller March, $7.40@7.45; do seller April, $7.50@7.55. Sweet pickled hams, 7½@9c, and green hams at 7⅛@8c for 15-lb averages, and 7⅝@7¾c for 16-lb averages. Green shoulders, 3¼c; do rough sides, 5c; do short ribs, 5⅜@5½c; do short clear, 5⅝@5¾c; dry salted meats quotable at 3⅝@3⅞c for shoulders; 5⅝@5¾c for short ribs, and 5⅞@6c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, seller January, quoted at 4c. English meats for delivery in January, 5⅝c for Cumberlands; 5⅝c for short ribs or long clear; 6⅛c for short clear; 8½@9c for long cut hams. Bacon is quoted at 5½c for shoulders, 7¼c for clear ribs, 7½c for short clear, all packed. Mess beef, $8.50@9.00; extra mess do, $9.50@10.00; beef hams, $27.00@28.00. City tallow, 7½@7¾c; grease quotable at 5½@6½c. Sales were reported of 250 brls mess pork at $11.65; 100 brls do at $11.55; 100 brls do at $11.50; 250 brls do, seller March, at $12.00; 500 brls do at $11.90; 500 brls do at $11.85; 100 brls do, seller April, at $12.25; 1,000 brls do at $12.20; 100 brls do at $12.15; 100 brls extra prime pork at $9.00; 400 tcs lard at $7.10; 500 tcs do at $7.06¼; 400 tcs do, seller February, at $7.12½; 800 tcs lard at $7.55 loose; 20,000 lbs shoulders at 3⅝c; 20,000 lbs green short ribs at 5½c; 120,000 lbs do at 5⅝c; 600 boxes short ribs at 5⅛c; 200 boxes long clear at 5⅛c; 20,000 pcs green hams (part seller February) at 8c; 20,000 lbs do (20 lbs) at 6c; 610 tcs sweet pickled hams at 8⅝c.

Flour was more active than for several days past, under a good demand both for shipment and on local account. Prices were firm, but unchanged, though New York was quoted stronger, and our stocks are known to be light. The fact is that our flour prices vary but little, and are always slow to follow a movement elsewhere, or a change in wheat on 'Change. Bran was firm. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras (Wintker's Best) at $10.00; 50 brls do (St. Louis' Best) at $10.00; 100 brls spring extras at $7.75; 100 brls do at $7.50; 100 brls at $7.25; 200 brls do (Lockport Hydraulic) at $7.00; 100 brls do (Minn.) at $7.00; 300 brls do (Glory) at $6.75; 100 brls do (Paragon) at $6.75; 100 brls do at $6.25; 200 brls at $5.25; 200 brls do at $5.10; 400 brls on private terms; 25 brls rye (Beloit City) at $4.60; 50 brls at $4.50; 50 brls buckwheat at $7.75. Total, 2,275 brls. Also 30 tons bran at $11.00 on track. The following were closing quotations:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$7.50@ 9.75
Red winter extras	6.50@ 7.50
Good to choice spring extras	5.50@ 6.50
Low to medium	4.75@ 5.25
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.50@ 7.50
Spring superfines	3.00@ 4.50
Rye flour	4.00@ 4.50
Buckwheat flour	7.75@ 8.00
Bran	10.75@11.00

Wheat was less active, and irregular within a small range, averaging a shade higher than yesterday. New York was quoted firm, and our receipts continue light; on which account holders were not very anxious to sell, while the wants of buyers were limited. The demand was almost entirely local, and of the small order, there being no apparent desire to either buy or sell beyond odd 5,000 bu lots in each case—and that principally for the purpose of wiping off trades previously made. There are a few bears in the market, but they seem not to have means enough to permit them to operate freely, and the great majority appear to be interested in keeping up prices, but lack either the courage or the ability to attempt to boost it. There is little doubt that the feeling here and in New York is strong enough to cause an important advance, were it not that Liverpool is depressed by large supplies. The anticipation of big receipts here does not figure so much in the calculations as it did a short time ago, and many think that there need be no fear on that score till after the bulk of the surplus hog crop has been marketed. Seller February opened at $1.21¼, advanced to $1.22¼, declined to $1.21⅝, and closed at $1.22⅜. Seller the month, or cash No. 2 spring, sold at $1.20½@1.21; closing with holders at the outside. Seller March sold at $1.23⅞@1.24⅝, closing at $1.24¼. No. 1 spring was nominal at $1.25 bid, and $1.26@1.28 asked. No. 3 spring was steady at $1.07@1.07½, closing firm, and rejected was irregular, the price depending upon the location. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 spring at $1.21; 6,600 bu do at $1.20⅞; 30,600 bu do at $1.20⅝; 27,800 bu do at $1.20½; 1,600 bu No. 3 spring at $1.07½; 800 bu do at $1.07¼; 7,200 bu do at $1.07; 400 bu rejected spring at 96c; 400 bu do at 95c; 400 bu do at 93½c; 800 bu do at 93c; 400 bu do at 92½c. Total, 77,800 bu.

Corn was dull and steady at about ⅛c decline from the quotations of yesterday, with little demand, and not much offering. It is several years since a winter occurred in which so little was done in corn as now. The trade is almost paralyzed; first, because buyers are afraid of the big crop, and secondly, because the usual winter wants of the East are supplied by rail shipments around, instead of from, Chicago. About the only real demand for corn in this market for several days past is from distillers, who take all the rejected that is offered, and leave the No. 2 to be bought by capitalists who sell for February with the other hand, and carry it on the difference. Seller February sold at 30⅜@30⅝c; seller the month, or cash No. 2, at 30¼@30⅜c; seller March at 31⅛@31½c; seller April at 32c; seller May at 36c; and seller June at 37@37⅜c, all closing at the inside prices paid. Cash sales were reported of 23,800 bu No. 2 at 30⅜c; 14,800 bu do at 30¼c; 800 bu rejected at 28½c; 800 bu do at 28¼c; 3,600 bu do at 28c; 4,000 bu do at 27⅞c; 400 bu ear at 36c; 400 bu do at 34c; 1,600 bu do at 33c. Total, 55,200 bu.

Oats were a little more active, and steady at yesterday's prices, improving slightly toward the close, when New York was announced stronger. Our receipts continue light, and shipments are few for this season of the year. Cash No. 2, or seller the month, sold at 25⅛@25¼c; seller February at 25½c; seller March at 25@26⅛c; seller April at 26⅝@26¾c; and seller May at 29½@29⅝c, all closing at the outside. Cash sales were reported of 13,600 bu No. 2 at 25½c; 4,200 bu do at 25⅜c; 3,600 bu rejected at 23½c; 800 bu by sample at 32c free on board; 600 bu do at 30c; 600 bu at 28c. Total 23,200 bu.

Rye was more active, and ½@⅝c higher under a better demand and light offerings, owing to continued small receipts. The market closed at 67⅛c for No. 2, and nominal at 64@65c for rejected. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 at 67⅝c; 800 bu do at 67½c, and 4,000 bu on private terms. Total, 5,600 bu.

Barley was less active, but advanced 1@1½c under a good demand, which was but inadequately met by the offerings. No. 2 opened at 68c, and advanced to 69c in ordinary houses, and No. 3 sold readily at 58@58½c in the same houses. Armour, Dole & Co.'s receipts on either grade were at a premium of about 2c per bu. Seller February was nominal at 69@69½c, and seller March at 70½@71c, with no offerings. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at 71c; 400 bu do at 70c; 1,200 bu do at 69c; 2,000 bu at 68½c; 1,200 bu do at 68c; 400 bu No. 3 (A., D. & Co.) at 60c; 2,000 bu do at 58½c; 9,600 bu do at 58c; 400 bu rejected at 46c; 5,200 bu do at 45c; 4,000 bu by sample at 92c; 400 bu do at 90c; 400 bu do at 80c; 400 bu do at 75c; 400 bu do at 72½c; 400 bu do at 71c; 400 bu do at 70c; 4,000 bu do at 68c. Total, 33,200 bu.

The New York Produce Exchange Circular gives the following as the foreign exports of provisions from New York for the week ended Jan. 6, 1873, and the distribution of same:

To	Pork, brls.	Beef, pkgs.	Lard, lbs.	Bacon, lbs.	Cheese lbs.
Liverpool	219	288	43,200	1,710,751	157,318
London	262	....	....	....	....
Glasgow	....	114	58,756	703,833	24,960
Hamburg	....	100	223,100	703,543	....
Bremen	....	115	150,422	1,975,595	....
Rotterdam	....	....	625,737	1,183,188	....
Cadiz	....	....	11,191	15,330	....
West Indies	446	119	64,923	171,331	20,616
B. N. A. Col.	755	....	....	....	....
B. Guiana	225	25	7,500	4,838	2,841
N. Granada	155	89	159,973	4,518	....
Venezuela	....	9	12,947	13,307	1,233
Peru	....	....	398,164	3,414	....
Cos. Rep.	....	....	37,900	....	....
Total	2,062	859	1,892,708	6,565,276	206,968
Week Dec. 31	1,754	2,065	2,850,981	7,488,346	357,760
Week Dec. 24	4,755	3,960	4,759,532	6,847,130	282,844
Week Dec. 17	71,3,463	1,622	5,393,102	5,130,604	687,084
Week Jan. 8	72,3,418	777	1,168,858	2,639,433	219,512

And 102,787 lbs butter, 3,750 lbs grease, 5,750 lbs stearine.

And from Nov. 1 to Jan. 6, inclusive, for four years:

	1872-73.	1871-72.	1870-71.	1869-70.
Pork, brls	26,197	28,262	22,636	12,659
Beef, brls, tcs.	19,951	25,874	31,386	15,186
Lard, lbs	36,348,561	34,833,507	12,316,172	4,834,264
Bacon, lbs	42,416,852	34,452,291	11,361,437	7,172,845
Butter, lbs	867,940	1,189,602	304,668	268,842
Cheese, lbs	5,703,269	6,038,489	8,307,379	4,464,982
Tallow, lbs	7,150,422	10,908,897	3,084,929	5,920,131

The following statistics of the product of the fisheries in the Barnstable District for the year ending Dec. 31, 1872, are compiled from the tables returned to the Custom House:

Sperm oil, 40,085 galls, value	$ 57,259
Whale oil, 37,170 galls, value	22,404
Other oils, 72,480 galls, value	39,862
Whalebone, 3,100 lbs, value	2,480
Codfish, 100,412 cwt, value	499,307
Mackerel, 69,190 brls, value	738,811
Fresh fish, value	37,000
Total	$1,396,136

This is a small decline since 1871, a falling off of over $1,000,000 since 1870.

A new, practicable, and inexhaustible source for the supply of soda has been found in Nevada. There is a small lake in Churchill County, of that State, on the shores of which carbonate of soda is found in a very pure state, and where it is formed as fast as it is removed. It is said to be equal in all respects to the European soda, and the probable yield is upward of 20,000 tons annually.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was moderately active and firmer. No. 2 spring sold at $1.21@1.21¼ seller the month, and $1.22⅜@1.22½ seller February, both options closing at the inside. Corn was quiet and firm, at 30¼c seller the month, and 30⅝@30¾c seller February. Other grain and provisions were inactive.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 15.

ALCOHOL—Was quiet, and 1c lower, quotable at $1.77@1.82 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—There is a fair inquiry for the better grades, and choice green hurl is scarce and firm. The receipts are light, but there is an ample supply of the lower grades, which move very slowly. We quote: No. 1 hurl, 6½@7c ℔ lb; No. 1 stalk braid, 5@6¼c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; No. 3 do, 3@3½c; inside green, 3½@4c; do red tip, 3c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BUTTER—The butter trade was again quiet to-day, and prices were easy for most grades. Choice dairy, owing to the continued light receipts, were held at very full prices, but common and medium descriptions were offering at a concession. We make no change in our quotations, as follows: Good to choice roll, 18@21c; strictly choice dairy packed, 24@26c; medium to good, 18@22c; inferior to common, 8@17c.

BAGGING—This market was without new feature. Grain bags remain inactive and firm, while burlaps and other goods were in fair request at steady prices. We quote: Stark, 36½c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewistown, 34c; American, 32½c; Amoskeag, 32½c; Otter Creek, 33½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do, double, 29c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

BEANS—There is a fair local and shipping demand for good beans; and choice hand-picked varieties are scarce and firm. Other grades are in moderate supply. We quote: Navies at $2.50@2.60; fair to prime, $2.00@2.35; common to medium, $1.25@1.75.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were quiet and unchanged. We continue to quote: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casing, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $2.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime, in bulk, $1.00@1.25; lime (brls) $1.25@1.50 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), 11.00@15.00; country brick, $10.50@11.00; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis hydraulic pressed, $45.00 del.; Milwaukee, $33.00 del.; Racine, $30.00 del.; Hinsdale, $25.00 del.; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 and 5 per cent is made by dealers.

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5.75	$8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.50	9.00
8x11 to 10x13	7.00	9.50
8x14 to 10x15	7.50	11.00
10x14 to 12x18	8.00	13.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.50	15.00
14x22 to 16x24	9.00	17.00
18x22 to 18x30	10.50	18.50
20x28 to 24x30	12.00	20.00
26x28 to 24x36	13.00	22.00
26x34 to 26x40	14.00	24.00
28x38 to 28x44	15.00	26.00
28x46 to 30x48	16.00	27.00
30x50 to 32x52		28.00
32x54 to 34x56		34.00
34x58 to 34x60		38.00
36x60 to 40x60		40.00

CANNED GOODS—Business is "picking up," and the general market now exhibits a firm tone. The stocks are in good working order, there being an ample supply of all descriptions save, perhaps, corn. We quote:

CANNED GOODS.

Peaches, 2 lb	$1.85@ 2.05
Peaches, 3 lb	2.85@ 3.20
Pears, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.25
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.60@ 2.75
Raspberries	2.50@ 2.75
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.15@ 2.25
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.50@ 2.70
Corn, Elgin	2.80@ 3.00
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.65@ 2.85
Corn, Yarmouth	2.80@ 3.00
Peas, 2 lb, pod	3.15@ 3.50
Peas, 2 lb, soaked	1.60@ 1.75
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.60@ 2.70
Succotash, 2 lb	2.35@ 2.50
Lobster, 2 lb	3.25@ 3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.25@ 2.50
Oysters, 2 lb	2.25
Oysters, 1 lb	1.30@ 1.50

PICKLES.

Small, brls, 2,200 per pkg	$10.00@11.00
Small, ½ brls, 1,100 per pkg	5.75@ 6.25
Medium, brls, 1,200 per pkg	8.00@ 9.00
Medium, ½ brls, 600 per pkg	5.00@ 5.50
Large, brls, 600 per pkg	7.00@ 8.00
Large, ½ brls, 300 per pkg	4.50@ 5.00
In 10 gall. kegs, per keg	3.75@ 4.25
In 5 gall. kegs, per keg	2.75@ 3.25
Chow Chow (Harvey) qts	5.75@ 6.25
Chow Chow (Harvey) pts	3.00@ 3.50

CHEESE—There was more inquiry for this staple, and the feeling among dealers was one of great firmness. The recent advance at the East and the improved demand bid fair to result in an upward movement here, though as yet no change has taken place. We quote: New York factory, 13@14c; Ohio factory, 11@12½c; Western factory, 11@12½c.

COAL—Continues firm at former rates. There was only a moderate amount of trading to-day. We quote: Lehigh lump, $13.00; Lehigh prepared, $13.00; Lackawanna, $12.00; Erie, $10.50@11.00; Briar Hill, $10.50@11.00; Walnut Hill, $10.50; Blossburg, $10.00@10.50; Cherry Mine, $10.00; Hocking Valley, $10.00@10.50; Cannel coal, $10.00; Indiana block, $9.50@10.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $7.00.

COOPERAGE—Was in moderate demand. Pork barrels are a trifle lower, sales being made at $1.25. Other descriptions were unchanged. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.25@1.35; lard tierces, $1.70@1.80; whiskey barrels, $2.00@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; rough staves, $18.00@20.00; whiskey barrel staves, $22.00@25.00 per m; bucked staves, $27.00@31.00; flour staves, $8.50@9.50; circle flour headings, 7@8c ℔ set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 ℔ m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 ℔ m. Sales include 71 lard tierces at $1.75; 360 pork barrels at $1.25.

EGGS—Were in moderate request among the local dealers. On account of the moderate weather, the receipts are increasing, and prices are a trifle easier, fresh being quotable at 27@29c. Pickled at 21@24c. Sales include 41 cases at 29c; 800 doz at 28c; 400 doz at 27c; 15 pkgs pickled at 23@24c; 20 cases at 24c.

FEATHERS—Continue to meet with a fair inquiry on local and interior account. The offerings are moderate. We quote: Prime live geese at 66@68c from first hands; jobbing prices, 70@75c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers quotable at 25@55c.

FISH—There was nothing new to note in connection with this market. Business, though steadily improving, is still far from being active, and prices remain steady and unchanged, ranging as follows: No. 1 whitefish, $5.50@5.75; No. 2 do, $5.00@5.50; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; bank herring, No. 1,30@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $5.50@5.75; box Columbia River salmon, new, half-brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—In this department there were no new features to note. Orders were coming in sparingly, and were generally filled at a slight concession from the quotations. We repeat our list: Dates, 8@9c; figs, new, 15@16c; figs, box, 17@18c; Turkey prunes, 1872, 9½@10c; raisins, $2.50@2.60; blackberries, new, 10½@12c; raspberries, 43@45c; pitted cherries, 25@28c; peaches, pared, 21@24c; peaches, halves, 6@6½c; do mixed, 5½@6c; Zante currants, 1872, 8½@9c; do 1871, 7@7½c; apples, Southern, new, 5@5½c; do Western 5½@6c; Michigan, 6½@7½c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@22c; English walnuts, 15@16c; Naples walnuts, 20@21c; Brazils, 13@14c; pecans, 10@12c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 7@8c.

GAME—Was in higher local demand. The receipts were rather meagre, but there is an adequate supply on the market. Prices are weak, owing to the continued mild weather. Sales include 70 doz prairie chickens at $3.00; 80 doz quail at $1.12½; 50 doz do at $1.10; 70 doz at $1.05; 80 doz Southern at $1.60; 20 doz at 90c; 50 doz rabbits at 80c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples are in fair local demand, with ample offerings. Prices are a shade easier, owing to the increased receipts. Other fruits are in moderate request. We again quote: Apples at $2.75@3.15 per brl from store; cranberries (cultivated) at $10.00@12.00 per brl; wild do at $7.00@7.50; California pears at $4.00@4.50; lemons at $6.00@7.00 per box; Messina do, $8.00; Valencia oranges at $12.00@12.50 per case; Louisiana do, $12.00 per brl; Malaga grapes at $7.00@8.00 per keg.

GROCERIES—There was noticeable improvement in the demand for groceries, and the general market exhibited a better, firmer tone than at any previous period within the past four weeks. The attendance of interior merchants was perceptibly larger, and "mail orders" are also coming in more freely, and dealers are now looking forward to an active, prosperous trade. Sugars were weak, and some grades were off an ⅛c. Other goods in the list were quoted firm. Following are the prices current:

BI-CARB SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 26@27c; Java, No. 2, 24@25c; fancy Rio, 23½@23¾c; choice do, 23@23½c; prime Rio, 22½@22⅞c; good do, 21½@21⅞c; common do, 20@20½c; Singapore, 23@23½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 23½@24c; do, prime, 23@23½c; Maricaibo, 22½@23c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; Stearine, 15½@16½c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 8½@9c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14½@14½c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 13½@13⅝c; A, standard, 12½@12⅝c; do No. 2, 12½@12⅜c; B, 12½@12¼c; extra C, 11½@12½c; C, No. 2, 11½@12c; yellow C, 11½@11½c; choice brown, 11@11¼c; prime do, 10½@11c; fair do, 10½@10¾c; choice molasses sugar, 10½@11c; fair do, 9@9½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 11@11½c; do prime, 10½@11c; do fair, 9½@10½c; do common, 8½@9½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.35@1.40; silver drips extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@50c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 78@80c; do prime, 70@75c; do common, 63@65c; Porto Rica molasses, choice, 55@60c; common molasses, 30@40c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 40@42c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@22c; do No. 2, 15@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6⅝c; German mottled, 7⅛@7½c; Golden West, 6@6⅛c; White Lily, 6⅛@6⅜c; White Rose, 6⅛@6½c; brown Windsor, 4½@4¾c; palm, 6@6⅛c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6⅝c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—The arrivals were light again to-day, and under a slightly increased demand the market was a trifle firmer. No advance was gained, however, and none is looked for at present. Wholesale dealers are paying the following—cars to contain 13,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $16.00@17.00; timothy, loose pressed, $15.50@16.50; prairie, pressed, $10.00@11.00. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $15.00@16.00; prairie, loose, $9.50@10.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Remain firm and unchanged. The demand was fair at the annexed prices: Green butchers', 9c; green salted, cured, heavy, 11c; do light, 12c; part cured, 9½@10½c; green frozen, 9½@10c; green calf, 17@17½c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 23c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20; deacons, 50@65c; damaged, 7½@8c; all other damaged stock, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HONEY—The supply of choice grades was light, but fully equal to the present demand; strained is plenty and dull. We quote: Choice white comb at 25@32c; medium grades at 20@25c; inferior and strained honey at 12½@18c.

HOPS—Were quiet and firm. Local brewers are only buying in small quantities for immediate consumption. We again quote: Prime to choice Western hops at 42@52c; fair to good, 35@40c; common to medium, 25@30c; Eastern, 42@52c; English, 45@50c; Belgian, 45@50c.

IRON AND STEEL—There was no particular change. The market is quiet, and prices are unchanged, as follows:

Flat iron	4 6-10@ 5		rates
Heavy bands	5 6-10@ 5	8-10	rates
Light bands	6 @ 6	2-10	rates
Hoops	5 5-10@ 5	6-10	rates
Rounds and square	5 @ 5	8-10	rates
Shafting iron	5 6-10@ 5	8-10	rates
Ovals	5 6-10@ 5	8-10	rates
Half oval and half rounds	5 6-10@ 5	8-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6 5-10@ 7		rates
Sheet iron, No. 24	6¾ @ 7¼		rates
Plate iron	7 @ 7¼		rates
Russia iron	20c		℔ lb
Russia iron, No. 1 stained	18c		℔ lb
Norway nail rods	9 @10c		℔ lb
German plow steel	11½ @12c		℔ lb
English cast plow steel	12 @12½c		℔ lb
American tool steel	17 @18c		℔ lb
Chrome tool steel	18 @20		rates
English tool steel	21 @22		rates
English spring steel	11½ @12½c		℔ lb

LEATHER—The leather market presented the same general features as noted from day to day for a fortnight past. There is very little doing either on local or interior account, and rates are simply nominal:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@ 41
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, ℔ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ℔ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	80@ 1.15
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	25@ 27
Collar, ℔ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, light	35@ 38
Rough upper, heavy	32@ 35
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	35@ 37
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	33@ 35
"B. A." sole	30@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@ 1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@ 2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.70@ 2.20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.00
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

LUMBER—Trade at the yards continues slack, and prices are without important change. Dealers report a better mand for hardwood at the prices quoted. Reports from the lumber regions state that great activity prevails in all the camps, and, with abundant snow and the large amount of logs carried over from last year, there will probably be a great supply of lumber next season. We quote:

First clear	$52.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@43.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@24.00
Common siding	20.00@22.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37.00@39.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@33.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	28.00@30.00
Common boards	15.00@17.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00@16.00
Fencing	15.00@16.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	18.00@24.00
Timber—sawed, 12 to 16 feet	15.00@20.00
Shingles—sawed A ℔ m	@3.50
Pickets, square	15.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	12.00@15.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	3.75@4.00
No. 1 sawed	1.50@2.00
A or Star	3.75@4.00

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$25.00@40.00
Black walnut	25.00@80.00
Maple	15.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@40.00
Butternut	25.00@60.00
Counter tops (select)	1.00@ 1.50
Flooring, 6-in. grooved and matched	75.00
Axles	60@ 75
Wagon poles (each)	55@ 60
Hickory	50.00@75.00
Box boards	33.00@40.00
Common	20.00@25.00
Clear	30.00@35.00
Culls	12.00@14.00

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Business continues light. The market is very firm, and prices will probably advance as soon as trade shall increase enough to warrant it. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.00; do, 12x12, $14.50; do, 14x20, $15.00; do, roofing, IC, $13.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 41c; bar, 42c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers, over 12 lbs 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c.

NAILS—The demand for nails continues light, and prices are steady at the following range: 10d, per keg, $5.75 rates; 8d, do, $6.00; 6d, do, $6.25; 4d do, $6.50; 3d do, $7.25; 3d do, fine, $8.50; 2d do, $9.00; clinch, $8.00. 12½c off to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—Were dull and nominal. We again quote:

Manilla rope, ℔ lb	$ 18 @ 19
Sisal rope, ℔ lb	16 @ 17
Hemp sash cord, ℔ lb	20 @ 28
Marline, ℔ lb	20 @ 23
Tarred rope, ℔ lb	17 @ 19
Oakum, ℔ bale	5.00 @6.25
Pitch, ℔ brl	6.00 @7.00
Tar, ℔ brl	6.00 @7.00

OILS—Prices range about the same as on the preceding days of the week. There was fair activity in the demand for carbon and linseed: Carbon 24½@25c; extra lard oil, 72c; No. 1, 67c; No. 2, 63c; linseed, raw, 88c; do boiled, 93c; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 95c; do No. 1, 80@85c; bank oil, 68@70c; straits, 72@75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 70@72c; naphtha, 63° gravity, 25c; naphtha common, 20c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Were inactive at the prices given below:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$ 11.50
Fancy brands	10.00@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montague	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.00@11.50
Palace car colors	9.50@10.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50
English Ven. red	3.50
English orange mineral	14.50@15.00
Pittsburg orange mineral	13.00
English red lead	12.00
American red lead	11.00@11.50
Scarlet Vermillion	23.00
Paris white	4.00
Whiting	2.50

POULTRY—Excepting a light local demand for choice fresh stock, the market was dull. The supply is moderate, but a good deal of it is in rather poor condition. The weather is warm and prices are tending lower. We note sales of 2,030 lbs choice turkeys at 12½c; 1,500 lbs do at 12c; 800 lbs at 10@11c; 25 doz good chickens at $3.50; 40 doz fair at $2.75@3.00; 12 doz at $2.50; 3 doz geese at $6.00@8.00; 1 coop do at $10.00.

POTATOES—There was a good local demand for store lots. Eastern varieties are selling at 80@85c. Western peachblows are plenty and a trifle easier, quotable at 75@80c. Sales include 450 bu at 80c; 660 bu at 75c; 2,000 bu at 70c.

SALT—A moderate inquiry for salt existed at the prices quoted: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.40; ordinary coarse, $2.40; coarse Diamond C, $2.50; ground solar, $2.50; dairy, without bags, $3.50; do, with bags, $4.25@4.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00; ground alum, $2.75; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—Were quiet and steady at the annexed list of prices. We quote:

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 8	$2.90
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.90
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 8	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	1x10 by 6x10	3.25

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.25
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.50
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 8	2.35
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.	Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75	1 3-16	9x14	$2.30
1 3-16	9x12	2.05	1 3-16	10x15	2.50
1 3-16	10x12	2.05			

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3½ by 3x9½	.40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	.57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	.64c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x6	.57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	.64c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	.80c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	.80c

A discount of 15@25 per cent is made from the above list.

SEEDS—There was a better demand for clover, and prices were ranging higher, the offerings being very light. Choice sold at $5.20@5.25; and mammoth at $5.60. Timothy was in moderate demand, and steady at $3.00@3.25. Other seeds were quiet and nominal. We report sales of 20 bags good timothy at $3.25; 64 bags do at $3.20; 15 bags at $3.15; 50 bags choice clover at $5.25; 40 bags prime at $5.20; 40 bags mammoth at $5.60.

TEAS—Continue in good demand, and are firm at former quotations. We repeat our list as follows: Hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; good, 65@75c; choice extra, 95c@$1.15; superfine to fine old hyson, 75c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.05; choice, $1.10@1.20; extra, $1.25@1.35; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do 60@90c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.60.

TOBACCO—No change took place in the market for this class of goods. A fair movement was witnessed at the annexed quotations:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@75c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

WOOD—Prices were firm and unchanged. We quote: Beech, $13.00; maple, $14.00; hickory, $15.00; slabs, $8.00, delivered.

WOOL—There was only a light inquiry for wool. The market is firm and the receipts light. Prices have undergone no change:

Tub, washed, extra medium	60@65c
Tub, washed, fair to do	55@60c
Common dingy	50@52c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	56@58c
Fleece, washed, X, light	56@58c
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	45@55c
Fleece, washed, X, dingy	45@53c
Fleece, washed, medium light	55@56c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	45@55c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	35@38c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy	30@33c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, to medium	35@40c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	32@33c
Super, pulled	48@50c
Extra, pulled	48@50c

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 15.

The receipts of live stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,726	31,547	1,679
Tuesday	4,497	40,471	1,092
Wednesday	2,000	28,000	1,000
Total	10,223	100,018	3,771

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,501	6,249	736
Tuesday	1,125	4,154	775
Total	2,626	11,403	1,511

CATTLE—The cattle market was again quiet to-day, and the prevalent feeling was not particularly buoyant. The supply of cars, though more liberal than for some time past, was not sufficient to accommodate shippers, and sales dragged from the opening to the close. Butchers again bought liberally, and stocks were also in fair request, but the combined demand did not absorb more than one-half of the offerings, and the market closed rather weak. Sales were reported all the way from $2.50@3.00 for poor lots, to $6.00@6.25 for choice, with most of the transfers at $3.75@5.50.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,450 lbs and upwards	$6.25@6.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,250 to 1,400 lbs	5.75@6.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5.00@5.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.50@4.75
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	2.75@4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging from 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.00@4.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	1.75@2.50
Texas Cattle—Northern summered	2.50@3.50
Texas Cattle—Corn-fed	3.75@4.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
72	thinnish steers	1,000	$4.30
34	medium steers	1,156	5.00
15	medium steers	1,218	5.30
48	Texas steers	1,103	4.25
14	choice steers	1,369	5.70
17	choice steers	1,384	5.70
40	Texas cows	764	3.10
20	Texas cows	940	3.75
10	cows	1,030	3.00
14	butchers' stock	1,062	4.25
31	Texan steers	1,149	4.35
17	medium steers	1,186	4.75
31	choice steers	1,457	6.25
33	cows	956	3.25
45	choice steers	1,418	6.00
31	choice steers	1,454	6.25
42	butchers' stock	1,059	4.25
14	choice steers	1,389	5.75
15	medium steers	1,177	4.50
17	medium steers	1,291	5.25
18	medium steers	1,023	4.50
11	medium steers	1,218	4.75
13	cows	1,035	3.00
11	cows	912	2.75
13	cows and heifers	1,089	3.50
17	good steers	1,207	5.37½
18	thin steers	1,360	4.50
18	medium steers	1,207	5.00
10	cows	1,040	3.00
11	cows	1,094	3.15
20	cows	1,114	2.87½
16	cows	908	3.00

HOGS—The receipts yesterday did not reach our estimate by some 6,000, the official arrivals footing up 40,471 hogs. The arrivals of cattle, however, were heavier than had been anticipated, which accounts for the difference between the estimated and the actual receipts. To-day the receipts were decidedly more moderate, being estimated at about 28,000. The attendance of buyers was good, packers being out in full force, and notwithstanding the unfavorable character of the weather, they bought liberally, evidently expecting that the telegrams sent to the country yesterday and last night would have the effect intended, or, in other words, that the receipts during the remainder of the current week would be comparatively light, and that an upward movement in price was not an improbability. The shipping inquiry was also fairly active. As usual, light hogs were scarce, and parties wanting such were forced to pay outside prices in order to supply their wants. Prices were a trifle firmer, although scarcely quotably higher. The extreme range of prices paid was $3.55@3.85, the inside for common and the outside for extra light weights, with $3.60@3.70 as the general range for packing grades. At the close there were several thousand hogs unsold, but the market was comparatively steady at $3.55@3.75 for common to choice lots. We note the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
91	316	$3.65	43	387	$3.75	52	263	$3.60
69	307	3.80	50	313	3.33	54	246	3.60
87	383	3.63	169	260	3.55	41	362	3.75
60	200	3.85	97	305	3.60	43	340	3.80
60	207	3.70	47	359	3.63	51	320	3.65
88	380	3.70	92	327	3.60	57	293	3.60
30	288	3.60	71	400	3.70	62	325	3.70
54	292	3.60	34	304	3.65	56	292	3.60
64	252	3.70	57	269	3.60	93	313	3.65
89	384	3.27½	83	200	3.75	51	266	3.60
45	361	3.75	58	271	3.75	84	238	3.60
57	178	3.75	42	298	3.60	58	193	3.80
58	186	3.80	108	290	3.65	94	374	3.70
5	301	3.65	51	320	3.65	49	298	3.70
48	359	3.75	112	301	3.70	45	431	3.65
72	216	3.65	53	276	3.60	60	240	3.70
65	235	3.65	57	294	3.60	72	185	3.85
47	330	3.65	61	233	3.60	106	269	3.65
52	291	3.60	36	360	3.75	51	196	3.75
55	272	3.60	70	206	3.75	58	187	3.85
59	229	3.70	77	209	3.70	57	294	3.75

SHEEP—The receipts to-day were light, and the market was firm and active at the advance noted yesterday. Shippers and local dealers competed for the offerings. We quote common to medium grades at $3.50@4.50, and good to choice at $4.75@5.50, closing firm, with all sold.

TO RENT.

OFFICES IN THE

Tribune Building

Are nearly finished. Several are yet untaken. Fire-proof, with vaults. English tile floors throughout. No offices in the city equal these in every first-class respect. Plans of the Tribune Building can be seen at the office of

W. C. DOW,

Room No. 1, Nevada Block.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago Life Insurance Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of Company, Room 29, Central Union Block, on Tuesday, January 21, 1873, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock.

JOHN W. CLAPP, Secretary.

NOTICE.

There will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Great Western Telegraph Company, for the purpose of choosing a new Board of Directors, at the office of the Company, No. 127 LaSalle-st., Chicago, Ill., on the last Tuesday of January, 1873 (Jan. 28), at 11 o'clock, m. Subscribers to the stock are entitled to certificates of stock at the rate of one share for every $10 of money paid.

Dated Chicago, Dec. 24, 1872.

D. A. GAGE, President.

J. R. DOOLITTLE, Jr., Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DESPLAINES-ST. DISPENSARY,

199 South Desplaines-st., side entrance Price-place. Established on a firm scientific basis for the treatment and cure of all diseases. Catarrh, Diseases of the Skin, Blood, and Nervous System successfully treated. Call or address as above.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO 3 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ‖ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	[illegible]
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	[illegible]
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division.)	* 4:10 p. m.	[illegible]
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:30 p. m.	[illegible]
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	¶ 9:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	¶ 9:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Jefferson City Express	¶ 9:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	[illegible]

¶ Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House, and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	[illegible]
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:15 a. m.	[illegible]
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	[illegible]
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a. m.	[illegible]
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:30 p. m.	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	* 1:30 p. m.	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:30 a. m.	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	[illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a. m.	[illegible]
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a. m.	[illegible]
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a. m.	[illegible]
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:15 p. m.	[illegible]
**Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:00 p. m.	[illegible]

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 8:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 4:20 p. m.	[illegible]
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:30 p. m.	[illegible]

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. and 9:15 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	[illegible]
Dubuque Day Express	10:30 a. m.	[illegible]
Pacific Night Express	†10:30 p. m.	[illegible]
Dubuque Night Express	10:30 p. m.	[illegible]
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	[illegible]
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Milwaukee Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p. m.	[illegible]
St. Paul & Green Bay Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay Express	9:00 p. m.	[illegible]
St. Paul Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 53 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	[illegible]

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:45 a. m.	[illegible]
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	* 5:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Night Express, via Main Line	*10:00 p. m.	[illegible]
South Chicago Accommodation	*12:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	[illegible]

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out-freight office, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. In-freight office at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner Halsted and Carroll-sts. Freight and Ticket office, 98 Washington-st.

Taking effect Dec. 1, 1872.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	[illegible]
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:00 p. m.	[illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast Line	* 5:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	[illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:30 p. m.	[illegible]
Atlantic Express	* 5:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Night Express	* 9:00 p. m.	[illegible]
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	[illegible]
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	[illegible]

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

FOR EUROPE.

INMAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

Will sail from New York as follows:

CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Saturday, Jan. [illegible]
CITY OF WASHINGTON..........Saturday, Jan. [illegible]
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........Saturday, Feb. [illegible]
CITY OF MONTREAL..........Thursday, Feb. [illegible]

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To or from British Ports.
To or from German Ports.
To or from Bremen or Scandinavian Ports.

SIGHT DRAFTS for sale at low rates.

FRANCIS C. BROWN, General Western Agent, 86 South Market-st., Chicago.

White Star Line.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL—New and full-powered steamships; the six largest in the world.

OCEANIC, CELTIC, ATLANTIC, BALTIC, REPUBLIC, ADRIATIC.

5,000 tons burden—3,000 h. p. each. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor the day following. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining safety, speed and comfort. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room, and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, [illegible]. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can obtain steerage prepaid certificates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, etc. Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates. Drafts from £1 upward. For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York. J. H. SPARKS, General Agent.

Or to the White Star Line Office, [illegible] Chicago. A. LAGERGREN, Agent.

FOR EUROPE.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

Established 1840.

From New York every Wednesday. From Boston every Saturday. Cabin passage $80 and $100 gold. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

Steerage to and from British points [illegible]
Steerage to or from German points [illegible]
Steerage to or from Bremen or Scandinavian points [illegible]

Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent. Through bills of lading for merchandise to parts of Europe.

P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent, [illegible]

NATIONAL LINE.

Sailing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool every Wednesday, and for London direct every fortnight.

CABIN PASSAGE, $65 AND $75.

Steerage to and from British points [illegible]
Steerage to or from German points [illegible]
Steerage to or from Bremen or Scandinavian points [illegible]

The Steamships of this line are the largest in the [illegible]

WILLIAM MACALISTER, 55 Market-st. [illegible]

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.
ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.
Winter Arrangement.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.
BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.
INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.
CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.
ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.
LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.
DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

FOR EUROPE.
INMAN LINE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
Will sail from New York as follows:
BRUSSELS.........Saturday, Jan. 18
WASHINGTON.........Saturday, Jan. 25
BALTIMORE.........Saturday, Feb. 1
MONTREAL.........Thursday, Feb. 6
and every succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
DRAFTS for sale at low rates.
FRANCIS C. BROWN, General Western Agent,
36 South Market-st., Chicago.

White Star Line.
NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL—New and full-powered steamships; the six largest in the world, OCEANIC, CELTIC, REPUBLIC, ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC.
J. H. SPARKS, General Agent.
A. LAGERGREN, Agent.

FOR EUROPE.
CUNARD MAIL LINE.
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Sailing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool every Wednesday, and for London direct every fortnight.
CABIN PASSAGE, $65 AND $75.
WILLIAM MACALISTER, 55 Market-st., Chicago.

THE NEW REVENUE LAW.

Mayor Medill in Defence of His Tax Bill.

Extracts from Various State Laws for the Collection of Revenue.

It will be remembered by the public at large, and by "tax-fighters" especially, that a meeting of the Cook County Legislative delegation was called a few days since to consider with the city authorities a bill for the amendation of the Revenue law. This bill has been attacked by some of the professional gentlemen above mentioned. The Mayor replies with the following facts:

The bill prepared by the Law Department for the collection of the city taxes for 1872, has been assailed by some persons, on the ground that it is too severe and stringent in its provisions against the class of delinquents known as professional tax-fighters, and that it closes up too many of the loop-holes through which they have been accustomed to crawl, and escape paying their taxes for the support of the city government. They allege that the Tax laws of no other State are as stringent as the provisions of this bill, and by reckless assertions of this kind are endeavoring to create a prejudice against it in the minds of the members of the General Assembly. Now, I assert on the contrary, that there is not a provision in it but may be found in the Tax laws of other States, and of States, too, of the highest intelligence and position in the Union. The fact is, that the Tax laws of Illinois are looser, weaker, and more easily evaded than those of almost any other State, and in no large city in the United States are there so many wealthy taxpayers who habitually escape paying their city and State taxes and assessments, and leaving the deficiencies to be made good by their poorer and honester neighbors, as in Chicago. They are undoubtedly disturbed by the contemplation of a bill which seems pretty well calculated by its terms to compel them to pay not only their general tax for 1872, but their delinquencies of former years.

In most of the States whose Tax laws I have examined, the Circuit Court or County Board are not required to apply to the Court for a judgment against delinquents, it being only necessary, after waiting the proper length of time, to advertise the delinquent list of property in some newspaper, and, at the expiration of a certain number of days after the publication thereof, the Treasurer or Sheriff proceeds to offer the delinquent property for sale, in satisfaction of the taxes and assessments due thereon. If the owner appeals from the tax sale, in some of the States he must first tender the amount of the tax and costs. If he wins his appeal, he can recover back what he has paid, with interest for the use of the money. In none of the States, so far as I can find, is the collection of taxes permitted to be defeated or procrastinated upon such slight errors of formality, description, or advertisement as are permitted by Courts of this State. But our Courts would not permit this to be done if the Tax laws were drawn with provisions allowing it correction of technical errors, when discovered. Unless the object of the Legislature is to prevent the collection of all taxes, except those voluntarily paid, and to enable every one to escape who is disinclined to pay, it will have to amend its general revenue law and to strike out the provision for these trials and appeals, and several other clauses apparently inserted to enable dishonest persons to avoid contributing toward the support of the Government, either of State, county, or city.

At my request, the Law Department, after an examination of a large number of States, has furnished me with the following abstract of their provisions, touching the enforcement of taxes. It will be seen that none of the technical quirks and quibbles, whereby dishonest persons escape paying their taxes in this State, are permitted or tolerated in any of them:

New York—Collector is authorized to seize any personal property owned by party taxed, *or in his possession*, and no claim of any other person shall be available to prevent a sale. If person refuses to pay tax on personal property, and the Collector has reason to believe that the person taxed has debts, credits, etc., upon which levy cannot be made, he is to report to Assessor, and within one year Assessor may make application to Court to enforce payment. Neglect or refusal to pay is deemed "a neglect or violation of duty, or misconduct," and the Court may enforce the payment or punish the misconduct by fine or imprisonment. Court may commit as for contempt, on account of neglect to pay the tax. Laws 1843, Sec. 2.

Taxes—Upon real estate. If Collector returns tax unpaid, the County Treasurer issues his warrant to the Sheriff of the county, commanding him to collect the tax of the goods, chattels, and real estate, the amount of the tax, and return the warrant in sixty days. The Sheriff has the same power upon such warrant as he has upon an execution from the County Court. No previous judgment of the Court is required. Laws of 1846, Chapter 327. If the Sheriff returns the warrant unsatisfied, the County Treasurer may file a bill in chancery, property of debt may be sequestered, and the Court may order and direct such other proceedings as may be necessary to compel payment of the tax.

Massachusetts—If a person, after demand, refuses or neglects, for 14 days, to pay his taxes, and the Collector cannot find personal property to levy upon, he may take the body of such person and commit him to prison, there to remain until such tax is paid, or he be otherwise discharged. He can take the benefit of the Insolvent Debtors' act. The Collector can sell real estate on three weeks' notice; sell real estate or rents and profits, two years' redemption, 10 per cent. The Corporation may, *after payment*, file petition to contest the tax. No judicial proceedings are necessary.

Maine—Collector may imprison for non-payment; may sell real estate not embraced in town limits or belonging to non-residents by advertisement. No judicial proceedings necessary.

Vermont—Where no personal property can be found, the Collector may imprison until the tax is paid. Land may be sold by Collector on three weeks' advertisement. No judicial proceedings are necessary. Twelve months redemption at 12 per cent.

Connecticut—Application is made, without notice, to Justice for warrant on tax list. On this warrant Collector may distrain, imprison, or levy upon and sell real estate. Three weeks' notice. No judicial proceedings necessary.

Rhode Island—Land of delinquent are sold on advertisement, without judicial proceedings. Action on the case authorized for taxes.

California—The Collector publishes the delinquent list with a notice that, unless the taxes are paid, the real property taxed will be sold. Publication once a week for three weeks, and time and place of sale must be contained in notice. Sale to be not less than 21 nor more than 28 days from first publication. Five per cent for damages; 50 cents for each lot, and $2 for each certificate must be collected from the delinquent real estate. Redemption, 12 months, in gold, and 50 per cent added. Where the person removes to another county suit must be brought for tax on personal property, and on the trial a certified copy of assessment, signed by Auditor, with affidavit of Collector, that tax is unpaid, is primary evidence that the tax and percentum is due. Collector may seize and destrain any personal property for taxes. Copy of assessment or delinquent list certified by County Auditor, showing taxes unpaid against person or property, is primary evidence (in all matters) of the assessment, property assessed, that the amount of tax is due and unpaid, and that all the forms of law in relation to the assessment and levy of such taxes have been complied with. Act of March, 1872.

Minnesota—1866—Penalty after March 1, 5 per cent. Between third Monday of March and third Monday of May Auditor advertises and sells without any judicial proceedings being necessary, and no tax-fighters' quibbles are tolerated. Redemption in two years, with 24 per cent per annum of penalty.

Kansas—Taxes due January 1, with 10 per cent damages thereafter. After March 1, the Treasurer of the county may advertise and sell without any judicial proceedings being necessary. Redemption three years; 50 per cent per annum penalty.

Wisconsin—County Treasurer advertises and sells without judicial proceedings, 12 per cent damages to be collected. Action given for taxes in personal property. Certified abstracts from assessment and Town Treasurer warrant are *prima facie* evidence of tax, amount of tax, and amount that should be recovered.

Iowa—County Treasurer sells without judicial proceedings in October. One per cent per month penalty until March 1, and after that 6 per cent per month. Technical errors disallowed. No defence good except proof of payment, or that the land is exempt from taxation.

Michigan—Land sold (without judicial proceeding) on advertisement. Action given for taxes on personal property. Assessment roll with warrant produced. Court to render judgment unless proof is made that the tax has been paid. No technical defence permitted.

Ohio—When taxes are not paid before a certain day, the County Auditor makes out a list of the delinquent lands and lots, and advertises them in some newspaper for a certain number of days, at the expiration of which, if not paid, they are declared forfeited to the State, and he proceeds to sell them to realize the taxes due thereon. No judgment of Court or judicial proceedings are required, and the Courts are not allowed to prevent the collection of revenue for the support of the civil government. The law requires one-half of the tax for all purposes to be paid on or before the 20th day of December each year, and assumes 5 per cent damages if not paid at that time, and 5 per cent damages on the other half if not paid before June 20. And if the first half is postponed until the 1st of February, a penalty of 20 per cent is charged, and 20 per cent also on the other half, if not paid before Aug. 1, upon which the County Auditor advertises the delinquent lands, and sells them without intervention of Court, as before stated.

Professional tax-fighters are scarce in Ohio, and every man pays his taxes, and no one is assessed, either, to make good other people's delinquencies, as is the case in Chicago.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

A meeting of the Cambrian Literary Society was held on Tuesday evening last. The exercises were of the most attractive and interesting character.

The annual meeting of the Chicago Athletic Club, which was to have been held on Thursday evening last, but was postponed on account of the weather, will be held this evening in the parlor of the Central Hotel, on Market street.

Oliver Lippincott, a boy who resides at No. 1182 Wabash avenue, was assaulted and robbed of a silver watch on Tuesday afternoon by two lads named John Daly and William McCauliff. The latter were arrested, and are now locked up in the Armory.

A despatch was received at Police Headquarters, yesterday, from Detective Simonds, announcing that he had conducted the girl in boy's clothing safely to her home in Springfield, Mass. It will be remembered that the young lady was arrested at one of our hotels a few days ago, by a police officer. The joy of her relatives at her safe return was unbounded.

The alarm from Box 364, at 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon, was occasioned by the breaking out of fire in the frame residence No. 125 Wright street, owned by Michael Mahoney, and occupied by him and a man named Thomas Rourk. The loss, which was slight, is covered by insurance in the Ætna, of Hartford. The fire was caused by a mischievous boy, who threw a light into a pile of corn husks which were being put into a bed.

The quarterly meeting of the members of the Chicago Christian Union will take place at No. 758 Michigan avenue this evening. There will be interesting reports from the various committees, to be followed by addresses from prominent clergymen and laymen, together with some songs and instrumental music. After the business is transacted, there will be a reception for members and their friends. Refreshments will be served by the ladies. The public are invited to be present.

A meeting was held at the office of the President of the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company, No. 102 Michigan avenue, at 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon, at which the following Directors were elected for the ensuing year: J. F. Joy, Detroit; J. N. McCullough, Pittsburgh; H. Devereaux, Cleveland; J. M. Walker, John Newell, H. E. Sargent, M. Hughitt, J. C. McMullen, Chicago. The following were elected officers of the yards: J. M. Walker, President; John B. Sherman, Superintendent; George T. Williams, Secretary.

Detective Tyrrell, who has been engaged for some weeks in working up the Shotwell robbery case, wherein a woman somewhat notorious for her intriguing and financiering abilities was deprived of letters and other papers of great value to herself and two or three other persons in the East and South, has returned from New York, after having recovered the missing property, and placed under arrest a man named F. W. Brooks, who is suspected of being implicated in the robbery. The particulars of the crime, and the apprehension and incarceration in the County Jail of a Chicago man named Everett, who is alleged to have stolen the papers, have been published before, and are no longer of interest to local readers. The detective has nothing particularly fresh to add to them, and is compelled to remain inactive until he can consult with the State's Attorney, who is now attending the Perteet murder trial at Joliet. Tyrrell's success in this case is another evidence of his shrewdness and skill as a detective.

PERSONAL.

Hon. C. H. Reeve, Plymouth, Ind., was at the Briggs yesterday.

E. Stovel, Esq., London, England, was at the Gardner yesterday.

Mr. J. L. Thwing, of the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, is at the Briggs.

Hon. F. M. Blackstone, of Iowa, was at the Tremont yesterday.

W. A. Carpenter and H. C. Null, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, are at the Sherman.

O. E. Britt and John C. Gault, of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, are at the Sherman.

Joseph Murphy, the actor, with his company, were at the Briggs, yesterday, *en route* for the South.

Judge Williams led the noon prayer meeting yesterday. D. L. Moody will lead to-day, the subject being "God's Fear-Nots."

B. F. Smith, Esq., of Boston, General Manager of the Red Line Transit Company, is at the Gardner.

The following were at Anderson's European Hotel yesterday: J. W. Bean, Morris, Ill.; S. Miner, A. Mitchell, Detroit; George McLean, Oshkosh; H. V. Dearborn, Beloit; J. R. Dayton, Minneapolis, Minn.

The following were at the Tremont yesterday: C. A. Tuttle, Auburn; J. W. Resnor, Canton, Ill.; Eugene McCure, Peoria; J. B. Humphrey, Towanda, Pa.; Ira Canfield, Jr., Newark, N. J.; R. J. Grier, LaCrosse, Wis.; Charles Stuart, Stuart, Iowa.

The following were at the Briggs yesterday: J. L. Perkins, W. H. Whitman, Stevens Point, Wis.; L. M. Marshall, Green Bay; J. B. Cahill, Quincy; John H. Poole, Dubuque; J. B. Dallis, Pittsburgh; E. H. Reed, Florida; M. Wheeler, Cleveland.

The following were at the Gardner yesterday: Perry Hanna, Traverse City; D. Taff, Montpier, Vt.; Geo. W. Benedict, M. L. Hewitt and wife, Marquette; T. C. Raymond and wife, Boston; E. T. Olliver, Virginia; Henry Mann, Milwaukee; M. C. Brown, Larimere City, Neb.; W. F. Weeks, New York.

The following were at the Sherman yesterday: W. P. Thompson, Parkersburg; C. R. Nelson, St. Paul; C. L. Blanchard, Hartford, Conn.; E. G. Snyder, New York; H. H. Clark, Cleveland; J. M. Hough, Toledo; A. Gray, Lowell, Mass.; W. K. Benton, Covington, Ky.; E. J. Phelps, Galesburg.

Dr. James A. Collins, for the past twenty years a practising physician held in much esteem in this city, died at his residence, No. 235 Burnside street, yesterday, having been for some months an invalid. The funeral will take place as above at 11 a. m. to-day. Deceased was a member of Oriental Lodge F. A. M., was unmarried, and possessed of a considerable estate, which he disposed of by a will, making his nephew, Arthur C. Collins, of Danville, Ind., heir to his real estate. His diamonds he bequeathed to the daughter of F. A. Bryan, Esq., his friend and executor.

President Grant is growing fleshy.

Ralph Waldo Emerson is in Florence.

Oakes Ames should prove an alibi, and be done with it.

Mr. Sumner is not likely to re-appear in the Senate for some time, if ever.

Ben. Butler's sudden death was reported in Boston and Lowell, last Saturday.

Ex-Governor Reed, of Florida, will enter into the rural pursuits of agriculture on his farm across the St. John's River.

Mrs. Anna M. Pomeroy, divorced from "Brick," has bought in the Pomeroy Building at LaCrosse, to secure her alimony.

Mayor Pierce, of Boston, (unmarried), in order to be near the City Hall, has taken rooms at the Parker House for a year.

Ellen F. Hammond, M. D., daughter of the venerable Dr. Justin Hammond, of Killingly, Conn., has commenced the practice of medicine in Hartford.

Colonel Lewis V. Bogy, of St. Louis, the Senator-elect of Missouri, was born in Ste. Genevieve, April 9, 1813, son of Joseph Bogy, who had been Territorial Secretary under the Spanish dominion. He read law in the office of Judge Pope, at Kaskaskia, Ill., and in the same year (1832) was out in the Black Hawk war. In 1835 he settled in the practice of law at St. Louis. In 1847 he purchased an interest in Pilot Knob, and this interest he afterwards increased to one-half, and was for some years President of the Pilot Knob Iron Company, and of the Iron Mountain Railroad Company. The war destroyed his Pilot Knob property, and he sold out. He could not, however, resume the practice of law because of the Missouri "test oath," but he did not fail to make his influence felt as an avowed hard-shell Democrat. Colonel Bogy was a member of the Missouri Legislature in 1840, and again in 1854-'55. He was a candidate for Congress in 1852 and 1862. In the spring election of 1872, he was made an Alderman, and is now President of the City Council.

Terrible Crime.

News has reached the London *Jewish Chronicle* of the commission of a fearful outrage upon a Jewish family in Russia, in the district of Michaelow. A Jew is landlord of an inn which is solitarily situated on the border of a wood. The family consisted of husband, wife, brother, and four children. On the 15th ult., at about 6 in the evening, two laborers came into the inn and called for some brandy, for which they refused to pay, and jeeringly asked, in addition, for the loan of five roubles. As the landlord refused to lend them any money, and demanded payment for the brandy, the laborers became abusive, and ultimately were turned out of the house, the landlord retaining the caps of the men, so that they might be afterward identified when he complained of their conduct. The laborers went away, muttering ominous threats. When the inn-keeper and his family had been asleep but a short time, they were awoke by loud cries of "Fire!" and on rushing out of the house they were attacked by eight men, among whom were the two laborers who had come to the inn in the early part of the evening. The landlord and his family were thrown to the ground and bound. The men then set to plundering the house. When they had ransacked the place, they caught hold of the poor landlord, his wife, brother, and three younger children, and threw them into the midst of the burning building. Only the eldest son of the landlord, about 12 years of age, managed to escape into the neighboring wood. The others perished in the flames. One of the laborers had been arrested, and the police were in active pursuit of the other murderers.

A $20,000 ROBBERY.

The Tremont House the Scene, and a New York Travelling Agent the Victim.

His Room and Trunk Broken Open, and $20,000 Worth of Property Carried Away.

One of the heaviest and boldest robberies ever perpetrated in this city, was committed at the Tremont House last evening, between the hours of 6 and half-past 7 o'clock. The thief was evidently skilled in his profession, and had been watching his opportunity for some time. The following are the facts of the case, as given to a reporter by one of the clerks of the house last evening. Last Saturday, Mr. Isaac Mills, the Agent of an extensive jewelry house in New York, arrived at the Tremont with a trunk containing samples of jewelry, the whole valued at $20,000. He visited the various jewelry houses during Monday and Tuesday, and yesterday evening, having completed his business in Chicago, made preparations to depart. About 6 o'clock he repacked his jewelry in his trunk, and securely locked and strapped it. The lock was a double spring, of the Gale pattern. He then locked his room door, placed a jeweller's key in the key-hole, and went to supper. The room is situated on the second floor of the hotel, at the west end of the main hall. Mr. Mills remained absent from his room about one hour. When he returned, he was greatly surprised to find his room-door a little open. He was sure that he had closed it and locked it, and its being open was proof positive to him that something was wrong. His suspicions were fully confirmed upon entering the room, for he found his trunk wide open, and the greater portion of his stock gone. He immediately reported the robbery to Mr. Turner, at the office, who at once despatched a man for Pinkerton and two detectives from the Central Police Station. Upon examination, the officers found that the lock of the room door had not been sprung nor the catch broken off, but that the door had been forced back, against its hinges, by some powerful tool, probably a "jimmy," and then opened. The lock of the trunk, which was very strong, was wrenched off, and the straps cut. It was evidently the work of some one accomplished in his profession, and provided with tools known only to professionals. Mr. Mills estimates the value of the jewelry taken at $20,000. It consisted principally of vest and neck chains and bracelets. No clue had been found up to a late hour last night, the thief having covered his tracks most successfully. Mr. Mills thinks that he has been followed from Pittsburgh by the robber, who has been quietly maturing his plans and seeking an opportunity to execute them. The proprietors of the house are using every endeavor to secure the robber, and the case is in the hands of the best detectives in the city.

The two additional Judges of the Missouri Supreme Court have drawn for terms, viz.: Sherwood, ten years; Ewing, eight years.

James M. Jaeger was lately arrested in North Haven, Ct., for stealing four mules from a farmer. Jaeger is an inventor, and seems quite likely to obtain the $100,000 prize offered by New York State for the best method of propelling canal boats by steam. Jaeger has also before the Patent Office an application for a patent for detecting shallow water. It consists of an appliance placed on a vessel which will give notice of the approach of shallow water at any desired depth. It was for the purpose of getting money to pay for these patents that it is supposed Jaeger stole the mules. He is a singular looking man.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—TWO NEW 2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick houses, with all modern improvements; 2-story frame house; 6 rooms over store, all in good locality and near street-cars. W. J. DAVIS, 116 Madison-st.

TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED 11-room house six blocks west of Union Park; 7 boarders in the house, who will stay if desired. Call at Room 14, 165 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—AT 89 EAST TWENTY-SECOND-ST., 5 rooms, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for housekeeping; rent reasonable, and will sell furniture if desired.

TO RENT—TO MAY 1, BASEMENT AND FIRST floor, 599 Wabash-av., for dwelling or business. Apply at 254 State-st.

TO RENT—NICE ROOMS, LARGE AND SMALL; cheap, easy, and comfortable; black walnut marble-top furniture, for gentlemen. 113 South Peoria-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH GAS AND fire, at 84 South Morgan-st., near Madison, with or without board. Private house.

TO RENT—COTTAGE NEAR JACKSON-ST. AND Western-av., $20; also houses near Madison and Hoyne-sts. E. B. PEASE, 70 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without board. Fire if desired. Close to street cars. 144 South Peoria-st. Gas and water.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, EXcellent location on West Side. House has all modern improvements; comforts of home. 48 South May-st., between Madison and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOMS EN SUITE, convenient for light housekeeping; also, furnished room at 179 Clark-st., corner Monroe. Inquire at Room 28.

TO RENT—TO A GENTLEMAN, A ROOM AND closet off of parlor; said parlor is always warmed and lighted, and free to the use of lodger, with a family of two. 78 Twenty-fifth-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS PLEASANTLY furnished and located on the West Side, to gentlemen of respectability only. Apply at 203 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR NO. 1178 STATE-ST., near Twenty-fifth; closets, pantry. In good order. Inquire at the house.

TO RENT—FRONT CORNER ROOM, WELL FURnished, for two gentlemen. 41 South Carpenter-st., one door from Washington-st. Brick house, warm.

TO RENT—49, 102, 274 WEST MADISON-ST., 44 WEST Lake, and 51 West Randolph-st., neatly furnished rooms and lodgings, at moderate rates.

TO RENT—ROOMS FORMERLY OCCUPIED AS my office, corner Wabash-av. and Harrison-st. O. L. JENKS, Room 1, corner Clark and Madison-sts.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED, SMALL FRONT parlor and one front chamber, without board, in quiet private dwelling; price moderate. 514 Wabash-av.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, WITH FURnace and gas-fixtures, in good locality, $75 a month. HENRY L. HILL, 164 LaSalle-st., basement.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE ON INDIANA-av., near Twenty-sixth-st., until May 1, and perhaps longer. Address O 84, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NEW 6-ROOM HOUSE, CLOSETS, SINK, and water; good neighborhood; No. 426 West Erie-sts. $25. C. W. DEAN, 84 Desplaines-st.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF SIX ROOMS. APPLY at 501 Butterfield-st., or at 150 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS by the day, week, or month; at the St. Julien, 161 and 163 Dearborn-st. Transient, $1 per day.

TO RENT—A BRICK HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, ALL furnished, 130 Throop-st. Inquire on the premises before 11 a. m., and after 3 p. m.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 5 ROOMS ON OAKLEY-st., between Washington-st. and Park-av. JOHN F. STARR, 56 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS ON CURTIS-ST., near Madison. Apply to C. E. HOLMES, 89 South Clinton-st.

TO RENT—GOOD HOUSE ON THIRD-AV., VERY cheap, by C. L. JENKS, office just moved to the corner Clark and Madison-sts., Room 1.

TO RENT—3 HANDSOME BRICK DWELLINGS fully completed, with furnaces and modern improvements, corner Rush and Illinois-sts.
1 brick 50-foot store on Jackson-st.
Offices in Exchange Building.
Apply at Room 48 Exchange Building.
CHARLES GOODMAN.

TO RENT—A HANDSOME COTTAGE; 5 ROOMS; water, etc.; No. 144 Stanford-av. and Thirtieth-st. Apply to JOHN A. SMALL, 1098 Michigan-av.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—RARE CHANCE TO RIGHT PARTY, lawyer, physician, or first-class dressmaker; long lease for sale on whole floor of six fine rooms, with water, &c.; four rooms occupied, which about leaves the front and best rooms clear to occupants. Satisfactory reasons given. Inquire on premises, from 9 to 5, 146 State-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT—LOFTS OVER NOS. 226 AND 228 SOUTH Clark-st., 50x70 feet, well lighted, wide entrance, and hoist. S. H. HAVEN, 19 Jarvis Block.

WANTED--TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE WITH 20 OR 30 rooms on South or West Sides; with store and basement preferred. Address M 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A COMPETENT BUSIness man and wife, pleasant rooms, where they can pay the rent by taking charge of a part or all of the business connected with the house. Please address M 56, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF SIX OR seven rooms, not over six blocks from Union Park. Address J 41, Tribune office.

MUSICAL.

A RARE CHANCE TO BUY A FIRST-CLASS Steinway piano, at a great bargain; cost $[illegible] three years ago. Will sell for $450 cash. Address PIANO, Carrier 80.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—AN OVER-STRUNG BASS Chickering piano. Part cash, balance in monthly payments. A. M. RICHARDSON, 170½ South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—A PLEASANT-TONED 7-octave piano, for $125, or will rent for $7 per month. Address D 18, 81 Park-av., West Side.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—250 FEET BY 125 ON EGAN-AV., CORner Stewart-av.
10 lots on Second and Erie-sts., between Reuben and Noble-sts.
75 feet on Evans-av., near Forty-second-st.
50 feet on Langley-av., near Forty-second-st.
50x150 on Michigan-av., near Twenty-fourth-st., with first-class house containing all modern improvements.
48 feet on Wabash-av., near Thirtieth-st., with 2-story frame house, price $11,000.
150x156 on Forty-eighth-st., corner Kenwood-court.
49x160 on Kimbark-av., between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth-sts.
WING & FARLIN, 68 East Madison-st., corner State, Room 4.

FOR SALE—BY MARSHALL & DICKINSON, OTIS Block, Room 10, corner Madison and LaSalle-sts.:
320 acres on Sixty-third-st., at $160 per acre.
40 acres in northwest ¼, Sec. 22, 39, 13, touching Douglas Park Boulevard, at $3,500 per acre; will sell part of it at same price.
5-acre block in Harding's Subdivision, in northeast ¼ Sec. 11, 39, 13, lying just northeast of Central Park, all subdivided, for $3,150 per acre.
5-acre block in Doud's Subdivision, fronting on Douglas Park Boulevard, all subdivided, for $3,100 per acre.
Also, several fine acre tracts in vicinity of Central Park.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—ONE CARRIAGE team that has and can trot in 2:38, "to the pole," with patent side spring shifting top buggy, double harness, pole, and [illegible]; also, 1 sorrel horse, weight, 1,140, one of the best saddle horses in the country, warranted to be kind in double or single harness, buggy, or wagon, with one lumber wagon, pole and shafts for same; 1 riding saddle, at 229 Calumet-av., before 8 a. m. or after 4:30 p. m. The whole of the above stock all new and is in good condition.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, 16 Forest-av., 9 rooms, with modern improvements; $7,500. J. K. BARKER, 117 Eighteenth-st., corner Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR ROCK ISLAND CAR Shops, at $400; corner Egan and Wentworth-avs., $850; Arnold-st., $350; long time; no money down if improved immediately. JOHN F. STARR, 56 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—LOT ON HOLT-ST., NEAR MILWAUkee-av.
Lots on State-st. and Vincennes-av., $15 per foot.
Lots on Dearborn-st., $10 per foot; all on easy terms.
Lot on Sampson-st., near Ashland-av., $900; ¼ cash.
E. EUGENE CADWELL, 188 Madison-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—LOT CLOSE TO SOUTH PARK, ONLY ½ block from dummy; cheap; only $800; ¼ cash, balance in 1 and 2 years at 8 per cent. E. EUGENE CADWELL, Room 3, 188 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—10 LOTS ON HARRISON-ST., NEAR Western-av., at $1,000 each; easy terms. KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, 142 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—6 MARBLE-FRONT DWELLINGS ON Indiana-av., near Thirtieth-st., now being finished. KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, 142 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE — MANUFACTURING PROPERTY—230x150 feet, east front, on Jefferson-st., near Van Buren; terms to suit. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE OF 11 rooms; hot and cold water, gas, barn, etc., and lot 50x148 feet, east front on Leavitt-st., between Monroe and Adams. Price $12,000; $2,000 cash; assume $3,000; $5,000 on terms to suit. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, southeast corner Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—ON WEST SIDE, HOUSE OF 6 ROOMS, with barn and coal shed; lot 24x125; all for $3,300. E. EUGENE CADWELL, 188 Madison-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE — THREE-STORY STONE FRONT house; all modern improvements, and lot 25x150 feet on Ashland-av., near Madison-st., at a decided bargain. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON INDIANA-AV., NORTH of Twenty-ninth-st., $200 per foot; 48 feet near Thirty-first-st., $150 per foot; easy terms. H. J. GOODRICH, 368 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—20 FEET ON MONROE-ST., NEAR Fifth-av., at $100 per foot less than value. KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, 142 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION PARK, ELEGANT house, 13 rooms, and 30-feet lot, on Warren-av., $10,000. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE AND CHEAP PLACE on South Side, new 9-room house and lot on Union-av., near Oakwood boulevard and Cottage Grove cars, $5,000, ABELL & HOTCHKISS, Otis Block.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON FLOURNOY-ST., BETWEEN Robey and Hoyne-sts., $1,000 each. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, Otis Block.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL GOOD HOUSES AND lots on Prairie-av., in the vicinity of Twenty-sixth-st., $7,500 to $15,000. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, all modern improvements, and lot 30x125 feet on Seminary-av., near Dunning-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LOT 538 SEDGWICK-ST., 25x145 FEET, near Lincoln Park. Address owner, JOHN B. SHERWOOD, 107 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE — WEST ADAMS-ST. — 200x125 FEET northeast corner of Adams and Lincoln-sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—74 FT. S. E. COR. WEST JACKSON and Robey-sts. Apply to R. H. BULKLEY, owner, 128 South Clark-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—144 FEET—6 LOTS—ON WEST JACKson-st., between Robey and Winchester, north front. Apply to R. H. BULKLEY, owner, 128 South Clark-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—200 FEET ON WABASH-AV., NORTHeast corner of Fifty-seventh-st. Will sell in 50 or 100 foot lots on long time to parties who will build. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—150 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV., EAST front, near Fifty-third-st., on long time. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTERN-av., Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-av., on terms to suit to parties wishing to build. Inquire on premises of GEO. CADWELL, or at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE — COTTAGE — ONE AND A HALF story frame cottage, situate on Thirty-second-st., just east of Wallace-st.; five years' time; monthly payments; interest 6 per cent; water on premises. Apply to FRED P. FISHER, 148 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE STREETS between Twenty-third and Thirty-ninth-sts., and between State and Halsted. All out of fire limits. Perfect titles. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down; 5 years, 6 per cent. No agency business. ALBERT CRANE, 872 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—$400—AT ABOVE PRICE LOTS ON West Side; they are worth $600; very small payment down and very easy terms. A. G. STOREY & SON, 145 Clark, Room 8, corner Madison.

FOR SALE—ON EASY PAYMENTS, THOSE handsome and commodious cottages, in good neighborhood, No. 399 First-st., and 478 Second-st., between Lincoln and Robey-sts. S. T. KING, 68 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—WE ARE AUTHORIZED BY THE owner to sell a first-class brick house, with new carpets, for $8,500, on fair terms; South Division, and possession at time of sale. HESS, WHITNEY & CO., 146 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—FIFTY FEET, WABASH-AV., NEAR Thirty-first-st., at a sacrifice if taken now. HENRY F. GEORGE, 89 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—50 FEET, BELDEN-AV., NEAR LINcoln Park, a handsome residence lot cheap. HENRY F. GEORGE, 89 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—105x75, CORNER OF VanBuren and Sherman-sts., 105x52, northeast corner of Jefferson and DeKoven-sts.; parties wishing to improve no money required down. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—BY E. C. COLE & CO., 138 LA SALLE-st., 21 feet on Fulton-st., south front, between Sheldon-av. and St. John's-place, $100 per foot, with party wall.
Union-av., No. 12, new 2-story house, lot 25x180 ft.
Park-av., 60, 62, 64, and 66; will sell cheap.
Taylor-st., lots 25x158 feet, east of Oakly, $1,000.

FOR SALE—$2,200; ONLY $200 DOWN, WILL BUY new 6-room house, 20-ft lot. Fourth-st., east of Western-av. WHIPPLE & McWHORTER, 64 South Desplaines-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A FARM OF 320 acres choice land, 3 miles from Atlantic (population 2,000), county seat of Cass County, Iowa. H. J. GOODRICH, 368 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—TWO FARMS, OF 160 ACRES EACH, 2 miles from Woodstock, McHenry County, Ill. Good buildings, orchard, timber, no incumbrance, on easy terms. D. K. PEARSONS, 48 Van Buren-st., or L. KLINCK, on the premises.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—ON WEST SIDE, a house and lot, house of at least 8 rooms, within 3 or 4 blocks of Madison-st. cars, for which monthly payments of $60 will be made. Call on or address R. W. DYBALL, 273 West Madison-st.

WANTED—COTTAGE AND LOT, ON WEST SIDE, on pleasant street, and near cars, worth about $3,500. Sale made at once, if a reasonable bargain is offered. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, real estate agents, 41 and 43 Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison-sts.

WANTED—I WANT LOTS LYING BETWEEN North and Lincoln-avs., Church and Clark-sts. Give location, size, and price. B 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD HOUSES FOR READY CUStomers, ranging from $3,000 to $[illegible]. West Side. BRIGHAM & MOULTON, 13 Methodist Church Block.

WANTED—ACRE PROPERTY NEAR CITY LIMits, or unimproved lots, to lease for a term of years with privilege of purchase. Address B 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—ON WABASH-AV., BETWEEN FOURteenth and Eighteenth-sts., a house and lot worth from $14,000 to $16,000. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

WANTED—SEVERAL GOOD RESIDENCES ON the South Side, east of Wabash-av., price not to exceed $20,000. Apply to A. LOEB & BROTHER, 133 LaSalle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE TO RENT.

TO RENT—AT HINSDALE—IMPROVED FARMS, from 40 to 320 acres. Good buildings, orchard, plow and grass land. Inquire from 9 to 10 a. m., at 504 State-st., of owner. O. J. STOUGH.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—A FINE RESIDENCE IN THE City of Ottawa, worth $8,000, to exchange for Chicago real estate. Apply to LEWIS UMLAUF, 123 East Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CHICAGO PROPERTY—Two first-class fruit farms, bringing a fine revenue; incumbrance assumed. Address Box 18, South Pass, Ill.

WANTED—WESTERN LANDS FOR PART OR THE whole of a valuable interest. Room 1, 7 South Canal-st. L. S. RICHARDSON.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—REAL ESTATE FOR pair good horses. Inquire 87 and 89 Clark-st., Rooms 5 and 7.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, lawsuits, absent friends, lost or stolen property, or anything you wish to know. Cure fits, paralysis, rheumatism, deafness, sore eyes, seminal weakness, consumption, liver complaint, ague, catarrh. Delicate diseases cured in a few days. Cure or no pay. 201 West Madison-st., up stairs.

MRS. JOHNSON, MAGNETIC PHYSICIAN AND inspirational medium. Parlors, 749 Wabash-av. Medicated baths to ladies only.

MRS. BUTT, NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, TEST and Business Medium, at 21 South Desplaines-st., upstairs. Price, $1.

MATRIMONIAL.

A PROMPT BUSINESS MAN WANTS LADY (society given) ... Address ... Tribune office.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, Real Estate Dealers and Brokers, 142 La Salle-st.—Several acre tracts southwest from Brighton. Some good bargains.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT MAPLEWOOD, ONLY FOUR miles from Court House, accessible by steam cars; commutation fare 6¼ cents. Shade trees have been set out over the entire property; sidewalks have also been laid; artesian well on the property flowing at rate of 250 gallons of pure water per minute. These lots are rapidly increasing in value by the city improvements which will soon reach this property. Price of lots from $400 to $600, on easy payments. WING & FARLIN, 68 East Madison-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—BLOCK FINELY improved in Maywood, two minutes' walk from depot. BRIGHAM & MOULTON, 13 Methodist Church Block.

FOR SALE—50x140 FEET AT ENGLEWOOD; $30 per foot. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 358 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN AND NORWOOD PARK—WE have choice lots and blocks for sale or trade. WILSON, PEIRCE & CO., 104½ Clark-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

13 BRYAN PLACE, OPPOSITE UNION PARK—Randolph-st. cars pass the door. One front room with alcove, and one single room, with or without board.

14 NORTH GREEN-ST., CORNER RANDOLPH—Furnished rooms for gentlemen and wives or single men, with good board, at $5. Day board, $4 per week.

43 AND 45 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—THE BEST OF table board at $4.50 a week.

47 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—GENTLEMAN AND wife and several gentlemen can find pleasant front rooms and board. Terms moderate.

72 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—A PLEASANT AND nicely-furnished sleeping room, with board, and near Madison-st.

83 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—WITH FIRST-CLASS board, a nicely furnished front room. House warmed with furnace; hot and cold water in room.

181 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—A PLEASANT SIDE room; also, a single room to rent, with board, at $5 and $6 per week.

205 WALNUT-ST.—TWO GENTS AND ONE young lady can be accommodated with good board; terms reasonable.

228 WEST MONROE-ST.—BOARD AND FURnished front and back room for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; brick house; modern improvements.

263 WARREN-AV. — PLEASANT SUITE OF rooms, with board, to a party of gents. Dinner at half-past 6. House has modern improvements.

328 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—ROOM FOR TWO gentlemen with first-class board.

397 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—NICELY FURNISHed rooms to rent, with board; house, modern conveniences; terms reasonable; family associates, etc.

546 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—BOARD AND suite of front rooms in private family, pleasant location; can accommodate gentleman and wife or four young men.

607 WEST MADISON-ST.—FRONT PARLOR FOR gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; also side room for single lady or gentlemen; good board; terms moderate.

PEOPLE WISHING BOARD CAN FIND GOOD rooms, with board, at the BLENIS HOUSE, corner Randolph and Canal-sts.; terms very reasonable.

South Side.

18 EAST HARRISON-ST.—PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms, with first-class board for gents and wives or single men.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING-HOUSE; first-class board, with room, $5 to $6 per week, with use of piano; day board, $4.

49 HUBBARD-COURT—ROOMS AND BOARD for gentlemen. Good accommodations for day boarders.

238 CALUMET-AV.—COMFORTS OF A HOME; warm rooms.

384 WABASH-AV.—AN ELEGANTLY-FURnished front room, and first-class table, for gentleman and wife; also room for two gentlemen.

435 MICHIGAN-AV., NEXT DOOR NORTH OF the Grand Central Hotel.—To rent, nicely-furnished front room, with first-class board, suitable for three gentlemen.

528 MICHIGAN-AV.—ONE SINGLE FURNISHED room, with or without board. Reference required.

532 WABASH-AV.—A HANDSOME SUITE OF parlors, unfurnished; also well furnished rooms, single and double, with first-class board; accommodations for day boarders.

694 WABASH-AV.—A FRONT SINGLE ROOM, with board; only those wanting first-class accommodations need apply.

751 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front suite of rooms, with board for gentleman and wife; accommodations strictly first-class.

769 WABASH-AV.—SUITE OF VERY DESIRable furnished rooms, with closets, and board, pleasant for four gentlemen friends. Also, handsomely furnished front parlor. A few day boarders desired.

806 WABASH-AV.—BOARD, WITH 2 UNFURnished rooms on parlor floor, for gentleman and wife or single gentleman. References exchanged.

824 WABASH-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED SINgle room, front, with board; handsome parlor and alcove room in private family, without board. Apply as above.

880 INDIANA-AV., NEAR EIGHTEENTH-ST.—A well-furnished room, with large closet, bath-room adjoining, with board, for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife.

977 INDIANA-AV., CORNER TWENTY-FIRST-st.—A very fine front alcove room, with first-class board; also accommodations for one single gentleman.

1030 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent, with first-class board, and 6 o'clock dinners; day boarders can be accommodated. Florence-place.

1069 WABASH-AV.—AN ELEGANTLY FURnished front room, with fire and attendance; low to proper party; no boarders.

SOUTH SIDE HOUSE, 1121 STATE-ST.—PLEASant rooms and good hotel board at $5 per week. Families accommodated at low prices.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY A YOUNG MAN IN A private family on West Side; terms reasonable. Address F 45, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR GENT, WIFE, AND SON; WANT 2 rooms communicating, all furnished; must be first-class; south of Twenty-second-st., and east of State. Address W. B. MURRAY, care Carrier 22, giving location and terms.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WHO CAN give best of reference, wish to obtain board in a private family where there are no other boarders; terms must be moderate. Address, stating terms and location, V 55, Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, FOR gentleman and wife; terms must be reasonable, and stated in reply. R 17, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD FAMILY GROCERY ON WEST SIDE FOR sale at a sacrifice; stock about $800; all fresh. Must be sold this week. KENNEDY & NEWELL, 79 West Madison-st.

A PATENT FOR SALE WHICH WILL PAY WELL. Address D 78, Tribune office.

ABSTRACTS—FOR SALE, AN OLD-ESTABLISHED real estate business, one of the best in the West, in connection with one of the most complete set of abstract books in the country. Address G 90, Tribune office.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED JEWELRY STORE, NOW doing a good business, for sale; will sell fixtures and part or all of the stock; good reason given for selling. Address W L D, Letter Carrier No. 53.

A BILLIARD HALL, LONG ESTABLISHED, FAIR business, four tables, for sale at your own price; must be sold. Call at 668 West Madison-st. A. S. W.

IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A BUSINESS INVESTment, we have one to offer that must meet your approbation; over $10,000 worth of the goods sold in Chicago alone, and the business is scarcely introduced; the patent right for sale for this or any other territory in the United States. WILSON, PIERCE & CO., 104½ South Clark-st.

RESTAURANT DOING A GOOD BUSINESS FOR sale at 553 State-st. Good reasons for selling.

STOCK OF DRY GOODS ON ONE OF THE BEST corners on West Side, for sale for cash, or will exchange for house and lot in part payment. Long lease; low rent. Address B 71, Tribune office.

STOCK, TOOLS AND FIXTURES OF A HARNESS shop for sale, in one of the most thriving towns in the Northwest. Inquire of C, 163 Washington-sts., Room 17.

STOCK OF DRY GOODS, ABOUT $50,000, NEARLY all new, mostly staple and first-class, with good will and an old-established trade, doing a first-class business, netting large percentage on investment; located in a pleasant, thriving city in Northern Illinois. Owner wishing to retire from business will sell for part cash and part Chicago real estate. Address V 68, Tribune office.

SALOON FOR SALE, 43 ARCHER-AV.

THE MACHINE-SHOP 19 AND 21 MEAGHER-ST., near Canal, for sale, with or without machinery, a good chance to start a foundry without any delay and with very little money.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASK YOUR NEWSDEALER FOR "THE MATRImonial News." Western News Co., General Agents. MATRIMONIAL NEWS CO., Box 567, Chicago.

LUXURIANT WHISKERS, MOUSTACHES, EYEbrows, etc. Martina's world-renowned pomade, well-known throughout Europe and America, forces whiskers and moustaches to grow on the smoothest face without injuring the skin. A sure remedy for baldness. Price, $1.50. Sold at all respectable drug stores and hair dressers. Agents wanted for the country.

OLD BOOKS—CASH PAID FOR BOOKS, LIBRAries, magazines, &c. Call or address CHAPIN BROS., 50 East Harrison-st., or 214 East Madison-st.

WANTED—TO CONNECT WITH A STATIONERY business, or to buy a small printing office. Address A 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SEWING MACHINE MAN WITH capital can hear of a good chance to invest by addressing THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO., San Francisco, Cal.

WANTED—50 CANVASSERS—TERMS LIBERAL. Apply to Remington Sewing Machine Co., 243 South Halsted-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—NEW LIGHT AND HEAVY DELIVERY wagons, open square-box business buggies; also, one open second-hand yacht-box buggy, at 239 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN—SECOND-HAND express-wagon, with heavy double top, all in good repair, $125, at 799 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—100 DUMP-CARTS, WITH HARNESS, suitable for coal, railroad, or excavating purposes. GOVERNMENT GOODS DEPOT, Nos. 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—SIX NEW, STRONG STONE TRUCKS, the best in town, cheap. GOVERNMENT GOODS DEPOT, 195 and 197 East Lake-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—HARNESSES, SADDLES, bridles, halters, surcingles, robes, tents, wagon covers, truck covers, etc. GOVERNMENT GOODS DEPOT, 195 East Lake-st.

HORSES CLIPPED—GOOD WORK GUARANteed; terms moderate. Address X 38, Tribune office.

WE HAVE ON HAND 10 SQUARE BOX PLEASure or business cutters, which we will sell at cost or trade for horses, buggies, harness, or any kind of material used in manufacturing carriages. ... FLETCHER, LAREAU & CHENEY.

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED HARDWARE INvoice clerk. Address, stating salary expected and references, JOBBER, care of Carrier No. 4.

WANTED—A SALESMAN WHO CAN COMMAND $1,000 to $[illegible], to take charge of an office. WM. CRAWSHAW, 169 West Madison-st.

WANTED—CLERK AND PORTER; ALSO, 10 MEN for steady winter's job. Apply at Room 10, 157 Fifth-av.

Trades.

WANTED—A GOOD WHEELWRIGHT AT 21 WEST Randolph-st.

WANTED—A SMALL BOY TO FEED CYLINDER press at 183 East Washington-st., rear building, basement.

WANTED—A GORDON PRESS FEEDER, ALSO stout errand boy. Apply at 56 and 58 Fifth-av.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—MAN TO TAKE CARE OF HORSES, carriage, cow, etc.; married, no children; house to live in; bring references to 102 Loomis-st., or 26 Chamber of Commerce. P. HICKCOX.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—ONE GOOD SECOND-HAND SAFE, medium size. Address J. F. ORMISTON, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ADVERTISING SOlicitor for an established publication. Good pay. Address M 92, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE AN INTEREST IN, and afterwards full charge of, a first-class patent. Ask for KLINGLESMITH, in saloon, 112 East Twelfth-st., between 9 and 12 a. m.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL A TAKING ARTICLE. Call to-day, between 9 and 11 a. m., at Christian Union Rooms, 207 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A FEW ACTIVE, RELIABLE MEN, OF good address; business permanent, pleasant, and profitable. GOTTWALS & McDONOUGH, 121 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—200 CANVASSERS TO SOLICIT ORders in this city; persons of experience preferred, to whom a liberal commission will be paid. Apply at 273 West Madison-st. Wilson Sewing Machine Co.

WANTED—WE ARE OFFERING EXTRA INducements to good men, to sell our machines. Persons desiring employment by which to make good wages, are invited to call at 941 Wabash-av.

WANTED—150 WOOD-CHOPPERS FOR OHIO, INdiana, and Michigan; free fare to some of the work; also, 100 choppers and hewers to get out ties in Jackson, Tenn., at good prices. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st.

WANTED—MEN OF ENERGY, ANY AGE OR nationality, to handle, in city or country, two fastest selling articles extant. Profits immense, and sure sale everywhere. Call and investigate, if you have $3 to $20 cash. Room 8, Nos. 25 and 27 West Lake-st.

WANTED—100 LABORERS TO WORK ON TRACK. Inquire of the foreman, corner Clark and Jackson-sts. Chicago City Railway Company.

WANTED—A STEADY, EXPERIENCED MAN TO build fires and act as second porter. Call at office of Clifton House, 10 a. m. to-day, with references.

WANTED—SALESMEN OF GOOD ADDRESS who want money and are willing to earn it. BRADLEY & CO., Carroll and Hoyne-sts.

WANTED—WE OFFER THE BEST INDUCEments in the city to men out of employment. Three general agents wanted. SMITH & WHITHORN, 174 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD TRUSTY BOY TO TEND fires, and help about a hotel. Inquire to-day at South Side House, 1121 State-st.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN WHO WANT TO MAKE $10 to $50 per day, should call on U. S. MANUFACTURING CO., 307 West Madison; office, Room 1; capital required, $200, which is entirely secured by responsible parties.

WANTED—1 MAN TO WORK AT SPRINGER'S iron yard, rear 20 North Clinton-st.

WANTED—TO EMPLOY A THOROUGHLY COMpetent and successful sewing-machine man to take the management of one of our offices in a city in Iowa. None but a first-class man wanted, and must be able to furnish the best of references. Address, stating experience, &c., SEWING MACHINES, City P. O., care of Carrier 31.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, ABOUT 18, A GOOD penman, honest, and not afraid of work. Address C F C, care of Letter Carrier No. 2, in own handwriting, stating salary expected.

WANTED—A BOY, 10 TO 12 YEARS OLD. J. B. CHAMBERS & CO., 61 West Madison-st.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT, to call on JONES & CO., 189 West Madison-st. Business legitimate; pays better than wages.

WANTED—300 TRACKLAYERS FOR TEXAS, $3 per day; 200 tiemakers for Tennessee, $3.50 per day. SHAW & WILSON, 23 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO LEAVE THIS DAY, 50 MORE GOOD choppers; pay, $1.35 per cord; steady work and free fare; agent goes with the men to the work; Company pay. Apply at 23 West Randolph-st. SNELL & CO.

WANTED—ENERGETIC GENTLEMEN OUT OF employment and desirous to make an honest living to call on T. T. BECK & CO., 133 West Madison-st., Room 2.

WANTED—A BOY; WAGES, $25 PER MONTH; must have best of references. CHAPIN BROS., 214 East Madison-st.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT YOUNG MEN TO learn and engage in the telegraphing business, at PORTER'S NATIONAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, 159 LaSalle-st., Room 79.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—TUESDAY EVENING ON EAST SIDE OF Michigan-av., between Eighteenth and Twenty-first-sts., a cameo setting (with the monogram C. T. E.) to a sleeve-button. The finder will be rewarded by leaving same at 302 State-st.

LOST—MONDAY AFTERNOON, MEMORANDUM pocket-book, with $21, and some papers. Finder please return book and papers to Room 24, 156 East Washington-st.

LOST—JAN. 14, A HEAVY GOLD CROSS, RAISED silver flower in centre. The finder will be liberally rewarded on leaving same at A. H. ANDREWS & CO.'S, corner State and Monroe-sts. Madison-st. Omnibus Line please notice.

LOST—JAN. 15, 1873, A GOLD STAR AND CREScent badge, with the owner's name on the inside. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at 115 Newberry-av.

LOST—ON MONDAY, AN OPEN-FACE SILVER watch, belonging to a little boy. It is highly valued as a present. The finder will be well rewarded by returning it to 334 West Randolph-st., up-stairs.

LOST—A DARK RED COW. THE FINDER WILL be rewarded. JOSEPH BEDORD, 216 Polk-st.

LOST—A POCKET-BOOK CONTAINING $141 AND receipt of money order. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning same to 1143 State-st. GEORGE WHITTINGTON.

LOST—ON SATURDAY THE 11TH, AN IVORY-headed cane, with silver band, marked M. Terrell. Any one finding the same will be well rewarded by leaving it at Room 14, Board of Public Works, or 13 Groveland-court.

LOST—A LADY'S MINK FUR COLLAR AT HOOLey's matinee Wednesday afternoon. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving at 97 West Harrison-st.

LOST—LEFT IN A MILWAUKEE-AV. BUS, LAST evening, a heavy plaid shawl, black and white. The finder will oblige a poor woman by addressing 180 Fulton-st., off Halsted.

FOUND—SMALL SUM OF MONEY WHICH OWNER can have by describing amount, &c. W. WALLER, No. 8, 230 State-st.

STRAYED—FROM 48 NORTH HALSTED-ST., SATurday evening, Jan. 11, a black horse, about 16 hands high, weight about 1,100 pounds, 9 years old, scar on left hip, old scales on throat, branded on shoulder of left fore leg M and U S, had on two blankets and halter. Any information or return of same to above address will be liberally rewarded. FORSYTH & WATSON.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—A BAY HORSE AND TOP buggy, red running gear, from the corner of Western-av. and West Lake-st., about 8 o'clock Monday evening, Jan. 13, for the return of which a liberal reward will be paid. M. F. CAVANAGH, 138 Sedgwick-st.

FINANCIAL.

I HAVE ABOUT $20,000 THAT I WILL LOAN IN sums to suit on inside property at 10 per cent. S. P. WARNER, Austin, Cook Co., Ill.

I HAVE THE FOLLOWING SUMS IN HAND TO loan for 5 years on Chicago real estate, 10 per cent interest, and moderate commission: $2,500, $5,000, $5,000. ALFRED JAMES, southwest corner of Madison and Clark-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE, for a term of years. STOCKS & MASON, 553 Wabash-av.

TO LOAN—$3,500 ON GOOD REAL ESTATE SECURity in this city. WAITE & CLARKE, 38 and 39 Bryan Block.

TO LOAN—MONEY, ON IMPROVED PROPERTY in the city. HERBERT & QUICK, 61 Central Union Block.

TO LOAN—SUMS OF $5,000 AND UPWARD ON CITY property. KIMBALL & FRAKE, Room 3, Foot Block, 123 Clark-st.

TO LOAN—I HAVE $4,000 TO LOAN FOR TWO years at 10 per cent, on first-class property. JOHN M. WAITE, 45 Hubbard-court.

TO LOAN—I HAVE $2,500 TO LOAN FOR 6 OR 8 months on real estate or undoubted collateral security. JOHN M. WAITE, 45 Hubbard-court.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON IMPROVED ILLINOIS farms or city property. E. L. PEASE, 79 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO BORROW $2,000 ON SUBURBAN real estate worth treble the amount. Call on or address A. S. BALDWIN, Room 30 Oriental Building, 122 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—WE WILL PAY CASH FOR ADJUSTED claims in all bankrupt Insurance Companies. J. H. UNDERWOOD & CO., 31 Exchange Building, Clark and Washington-sts.

$700 TO LOAN ON SHORT OR LONG TIME. Will buy first-class paper. Address F 17, Tribune office.

$2,000 TO LOAN ON INSIDE PROPERTY. FRANCIS W. COREY & CO., Methodist Church Block.

$10,000 TO LOAN ON BEST CITY PROPERty. LOUIS L. PALMER, Rooms 16 and 17, No. 94 Washington-st.

$10,000 TO LOAN, IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON good collaterals or real estate, or to invest in purchase-money notes and mortgages; money in hand. ... J. HAMBLETON, 124 South Clark-st.

$15,000—$5,000, $4,000, $2,500, TO LOAN ON Chicago real estate at 10 per cent. W. E. FURNESS, Room 11, 153 Monroe-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—$5 TO $15 PER DAY. Samples free. Male and female agents wanted. U. S. MANUFACTURING CO., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—CITY AND COUNTRY, TO sell the most useful, best-paying articles ever introduced. WM. CRAWSHAW, 169 West Madison.

AGENTS WANTED — WE OFFER MEN AND women with small means, $10 to $20 a day profit on our two fast selling articles. Sales easily made at 200 per cent profit. Room 8, No. 25 West Lake-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS ARE making $10 to $12 a day with my goods. Every article is new and staple as flour. Samples free. C. M. LININGTON, 38 West Monroe-st., Chicago.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED. FEE AFTER decree; scandal avoided; ... courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 127.

NO DIVORCE, NO FEE—DIVORCES LEGALLY obtained for ... Address ...

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL TO WASH AND IRON IN private family. Call immediately at 13 Twenty-eighth-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL THAT can cook and iron well, in a small family. Apply at No. 214 North State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD WASHER AND IRONER BY the day. Will give work 2 or 3 days each week to the right person. Must be well recommended. Apply at Leather Store, 80 Fifth-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron. Good wages. Call at 178 Third-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR SECOND WORK. 48 Centre-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON, at 254 Prairie-av. None but a competent girl need apply.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRY GIRL AT 287 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SECOND GIRL WITH good references, at 880 Indiana-av.

WANTED—AT 896 MICHIGAN-AV., A GIRL TO do second work and assist in the care of children; must bring good references. Call after 8 o'clock a. m.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS OF EVERY NATIONality for all kinds of housework in city and country. Mrs. THOMPSON, 1000 State-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO LIGHT SECOND work; wages from $2 to $2.50 per week. Come prepared to stay. Apply at 143 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, COMPETENT GIRL TO DO general housework in a small family; German, Swede, or Norwegian preferred. Apply at 543 State-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in small private family; American, German, or Swede preferred. Call at 1172 Michigan-av., near Thirty-first-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS, FIRST TO DO cooking, second to do dining-room work. Apply 181 West Lake-st.

WANTED—25 GIRLS, GERMAN, SWEDES, AND Norwegian, in private and boarding-houses; highest wages. Inquire at 80 Sherman-st., opposite Rock Island depot.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family where there are no children. 19 South Ann-st.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, FROM 14 TO 18 years, with references, to do second work at 932 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK, GERman or Norwegian. Call at 71 Sooley-av., West Side.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL WHO UNDERSTANDS cooking, washing and ironing, at 75 Calumet-av.

WANTED—AT 546 WEST LAKE-ST., A WOMAN TO do general housework.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—IN A FAMILY OF three, a first-class cook, washer, and ironer. High wages paid. Apply at 430 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply 313 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a family of two. Inquire 47 Forrest-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL THAT CAN COOK, wash, and iron well, for a moderate sized family; must speak English. 255 Twenty-ninth-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO WASH AND IRON; GERMAN or Norwegian. 819 West Monroe-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SHIRTMAKER, ONE that can stitch bosoms and cuffs, at BURKE & KEHOE'S, 117 West Washington-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A GOOD LAUNDRESS FOR A PRIvate boarding house. Apply at 83 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—A GOOD NURSE GIRL, AT 532 WAbash-av.; one living near there, who can live at home, and come well recommended.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GERMAN OR SCANdinavian girl as nurse for a child and to sew in a private family. GEORGE S. CHASE, with H. B. Cragin & Co., 107 Lake-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO has had limited experience, in the hardware business. Address G. E. M., Room 2, 198 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS clerk or porter in a grocery store; city reference. Address M. CARROLL, 10 Dunn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, CONversant with French, German, and English languages, in any store or office; will make himself generally useful. Writes a fair hand. Address B 31, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR cashier by a gentleman of over 20 years' business experience; satisfactory references given. V 97, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—BY A bookkeeper of many years' experience in single or double entry; good references. Address M 10, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN. HAVE A large acquaintance in Eastern Illinois and Western Indiana; notions or grocery trade. Address CHAS. R. AKINS, 298 Virg-av., Indianapolis.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRUGGIST (GERman). Address T H T, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SHORT-HAND writer as corresponding clerk. Address PHONOGRAPHER, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED — AS WATCHMAKER. First-class references given. Address A C G, Geneseo, Ill.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A MAN OF MATURE age, good business qualifications, a first-class salesman and collector, with much experience, abundant responsibility, and references, with sufficient integrity to fill a position of trust, desires a business engagement. Address E 73, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG COLORED man in a private family or boarding-house, a place to do chores or wait on table. Best of references. Address C 96 Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN OF 30 YEARS experience (a widower, without encumbrance), as superintendent of a farm. Can furnish the best of references. Address FARMER, 343 South Halsted-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do cooking, washing, and ironing in a private family. Apply 236 Third-av., corner of Taylor-st. Also, a girl to do second work.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERman cook; and her husband to do chores or take care of horses. 89 West Randolph-st., Room 1.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL NOT long from the old country; wishes to do second work and assist with children; is a very neat sewer if required. Call, for two days, at No. 18 Wright-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK, SECOND, GIRL, or will go separately. Address 763 West Lake-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 SISTERS, ONE TO do second work, the other to cook, wash, and iron. Apply 238 Sampson-st., near Ashland-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL in private family to do second work, or take care of child and sew. Call at 215 Twenty-sixth-st., basement.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork by a thorough good girl (Canadian) in a small private family; West Side preferred. 322 North Paulina-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR TWO GIRLS, ONE to cook, wash and iron, one to do the second work. Call at No. 10 Liberty-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do general housework. Call at 69 North Market-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, AS cook or second work. Can come well recommended. Call at 322 North Market-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL, TO DO up stairs and dining-room work. Understands her business. 79 West Indiana-st., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE German girl, to do general housework. Call at 123 Blue Island-av.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS OR chamber work, or both. Address 171 Clybourn-place.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS seamstress or dressmaker. Address MISS KENT, 136 Morgan-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL GOLD HUNTING GENtlemen's watches, at half their value, also, ladies' cluster diamond pin, at $375, that cost $650. JAS. B. STOREY, 24 and 26 LaSalle-st., Room 28.

FOR SALE—A SALOON LICENSE. CALL AT NO. 198 East Madison-st., Room 18.

FOR SALE—WHOLESALE OR RETAIL—TENTS, flags, military equipments, all kinds of fire arms, ammunition, etc. GOVERNMENT GOODS DEPOT, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—OVERCOATS, DRESS COATS, pants, jackets, rubber clothing, boots and shoes, &c. GOVERNMENT GOODS DEPOT, 195 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—50 BLACKSMITH ANVILS, ½c per pound; lot of building iron, anchors, stirrups, &c; also, lot of iron and steel axles, heavy or light, with wheels or axles, suitable for stone trucks, wagons, or carts, &c.; also, portable forges on wheels. GOVERNMENT GOODS DEPOT, 195 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—WOOLLEN HORSE CHECK BLANKets, rubber horse-blankets, nose bags, horse slings. Pure port wine for medicinal purposes—man or beast—in quarts, $6 per dozen. GOVERNMENT GOODS DEPOT, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—THE RIGHT FOR COOK COUNTY, OR Illinois, of a valuable patent, a desideratum in building, especially fire-proof. A bargain offered, as owner has more territory than he can handle. Address H. A. GARVEY, St. Louis, Mo.

SEWING MACHINES.

A SACRIFICE—FOR SALE—A NEW WHEELER & Wilson machine, for $45 cash; cost $85. Apply at 226 West Lake-st., up stairs.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES. General Office, 150 State-st., Branch Office, 12 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear something to their advantage.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES—the new improved sold or rented, on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, General Agents, main office 238 West Madison-st. ...

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH EXPERIENCE IN dry goods, with about $2,000 cash; established business, best location on West Side. Address E 90, Tribune office. Must give whole time to business.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE ONE-HALF INterest in a manufacturing cash business already established; $[illegible] required; can be investigated easily. Address E 14, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $2,500 TO $5,000; business already established. Apply at the ... Emporium, 414 West Madison-st. J. C. SPENCE.

PARTNER WANTED—$1,000—SUBSTANTIAL money making business; $20,000 yearly profits. Can have a month's trial before investing. ... West Madison-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FURNITURE OF FRONT parlor and bedroom, or furniture of six rooms, complete for housekeeping, and cottage to rent, $25 per month. Apply at 7 Purch-st., near Hayes ...

FOREIGN.

Funeral Services of the Late Napoleon III. Yesterday.

The Remains of the Dead and the Obsequies Witnessed by 30,000 People.

Obsequies Celebrated at Several Continental Cities.

The Spanish Government and the Slavery Question.

NAPOLEON III.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—More than 25,000 people witnessed the remains of Napoleon while lying in state.

Queen Victoria was represented at the funeral by Viscount Sidney, her Lord Chamberlain.

The Sheriffs of London and Edinburgh have sent condoling messages to Eugenie.

Immense crowds gathered at Chiselhurst to see the funeral. A thousand policemen guard the road. Bells are tolling and flags are at half-mast.

Although the funeral procession was to move at 10 o'clock this morning, the hearse was half an hour late in reaching the residence of the ex-Emperor. A deputation of Paris workmen, who were to head the procession, arrived at the same time. They wore *immortelles* in their coats, and carried wreaths of yellow flowers. On both sides of the hearse were the Imperial arms, surmounted by the letter "N." A great crowd surrounded the hearse.

The funeral procession started for the chapel at 11 o'clock, and moved in the following order: A man bearing a tri-color, borne on an ash stick, cut at the last moment before the cortege moved. A deputation of working men from Paris; the chaplain of the family, bearing a golden crucifix; the hearse, drawn by eight horses; and, lastly, the mourners, who numbered 800 in all, including the Prince Imperial, uncovered; Prince Jerome Napoleon, Prince Achille, Rouher, and many distinguished Imperialists, English noblemen, Paris priests, and others. The Prince Imperial was very pale. The Empress Eugenie was too ill to attend the funeral. The coffin was covered with *immortelles* and violets. There was no sermon at the chapel.

The Bishop of Southwark sang the requiem mass, assisted by Father Goddard and all the chaplains at the Tuileries during the reign of Napoleon. The organist of St. George's Cathedral, London, with his choir, conducted the musical services.

The remains were deposited in the sacristy, which has been formed into a mortuary chapel until the removal of the body to France.

The procession was very long. The hearse was at the chapel before the end of the cortege had left the family mansion. All carriages and pedestrians moved three abreast.

The Prince Imperial and Prince Napoleon returned from the chapel in one carriage. They were cheered by crowds. Thirty thousand witnessed the procession.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—One of the persons who came from France to attend the funeral of Napoleon brought with him some soil dug from the garden of the Tuileries, which he strewed over the coffin after it was deposited in the sacristy of the chapel at Chiselhurst. Many French spies were present at Chiselhurst this morning while the funeral services were taking place.

ROME, Jan. 15.—Funeral services for the late ex-Emperor Napoleon were held in this city to-day. Cardinal Bonaparte, who was unable to go to Chiselhurst, was present.

MILAN, Jan. 15.—Funeral obsequies of the late ex-Emperor of the French were celebrated in this city to-day, and participated in by immense crowds of people. The Mayor and Prefect, and the troops stationed in the city, also took part in the ceremonies.

BUCHAREST, Jan. 15.—Funeral services for Napoleon were held in all the churches throughout the country to-day. The Roumanian Court will go into mourning for the late ex-Emperor.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—*L'Ordre*, a Bonapartist journal of this city, publishes a special English edition this evening, containing two leading articles. The first thanks the Queen and people of England for the kindness they have shown the exiled Imperial family. The other is a manifesto headed "No Surrender," signed by MM. Granier de Cassagnac and Ducne de la Fauconnerie. It concludes as follows: "The Emperor is dead. The Empire lives, because France feels the want of popular, energetic action in the heir, unblamable as he is irresponsible; in the clever mother, in the love and respect of France. The Empire will be re-established."

JAPAN AND CHINA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15.—The steamer Colorado, which arrived day, brings Hong Kong dates of Dec. 12.

The Corean question is assuming a very serious aspect. The Japan *Gazette* says war is imminent. The Japan *Mail* denies in toto that the foreign clergy had been invited by the Japanese Government to take part in the discussion of religious toleration.

The Japanese are considering the propriety of importing camels to replace the cattle swept away by the plague.

Many pirates have been captured and destroyed by the French corvette Bourayne and the Chinese gunboat Chun Hoi.

Actors and wrestlers have been notified they can pursue their professions three years longer, after which they must follow a more useful and honorable employment.

The male Japanese have been informed that they are not any longer required to shave their heads, but the top-knot must be retained.

Native merchants have petitioned the Government for permission to construct railroads and telegraph lines. The petitions were granted, the work to be done under the supervision of the Public Works Department.

The reforms in the Judicial and Police Departments are being pushed forward rapidly.

Most of the British war vessels as Shanghai were to have taken their departure in a few days.

The Chinese Emperor contemplates an internal journey through the Empire.

The report is widely spread that he was greatly incensed against the foreigners. The story is told that on the imperial wedding day foreigners in Pekin presented the Emperor with two enormous red candles. Suspicion being aroused, the Emperor ordered the candles cut open, when they were found full of bullets and powder. Another version is that the candles were experimented on in the open air, when one exploded, causing the death of many by-standers. The *Daily News* correspondent says the report is absurd and foolish.

The New Mexican dollar has been officially adopted at Canton.

Native riots had occurred at Foo Chow. No foreigners were molested.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Jan. 15.—The Cortes reassembled to-day. In the Congress, or Lower Branch, Senor Sala inquired of the Government whether it was true that notes had passed between the Government of Spain and the United States on the subject of slavery.

Senor Zorilla, President of the Council, in reply to the question of Senor Sala, said he was glad to have an opportunity to make a parliamentary denial of such assertion, and formally declared that no communications had been exchanged between the Governments of Madrid and Washington on the subject of slavery. He further stated that he had instructed Admiral Polo de Bernabe, Spanish Ambassador at Washington, to deny that the Spanish Government had received any notes from Secretary Fish upon this question. The Government was unaware of the existence of a note from any foreign Government on the subject of slavery in Cuba. If Secretary Fish had sent a note of such character to Minister Sickles, the matter had not been communicated to the Government of Spain. The Government, obeying its own conscience, had presented a bill in the Cortes for the emancipation of slaves in Porto Rico, and no foreign pressure whatever had been brought to bear in the matter.

The first execution that has taken place in this city since the revolution of 1868 occurred to-day. The crime of the condemned was triple assassination. The customary procession through the streets was prohibited, but an immense crowd gathered to witness the execution.

Don Carlos has arrived at Rica, a village of France in the department of Landes.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—During the session of the National Assembly at Versailles, to-day, M. Belcastel, in accordance with his previous notice, moved the interpellation of the Government, with regard to the resignation of Count Bourgoing, the French Ambassador of the Holy See. He insisted upon the continuation of the protectorate at the Vatican. M. Dufaure Minister of Justice explained the circumstances which caused the resignation of Count Bourgoing. The explanation was regarded by the Right as satisfactory, and the matter dropped.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—Count Schansaloff, who arrived in this city several days ago from St. Petersburg, was presented to Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, yesterday.

Information has been received here that the ship Chillingham Castle was wrecked while on a voyage from Shields for Malta, and 26 persons drowned.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 15.—A boiler in a factory at Charleroi exploded this morning with most fatal results. Eleven persons were instantly killed, and a large number wounded, some of them in a very serious manner.

SOUTH AMERICA.

LISBON, Jan. 15.—The mail steamship from Rio de Janiero, with advices to the 24th of December, has arrived here. There had been bloody election riots in the City of Parana, and several persons were killed.

RUSSIA.

ODESSA, Jan. 15.—The town theatre of this city was destroyed by fire last night. No lives lost.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Gold, Bond, Stock, and Produce Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—Money was easy during the morning at 6 to 7 per cent on call, but a little firmer in the afternoon, when business was at 7 currency to 7 gold. The currency balance in the Treasury remains at the low figure of $3,000,000, which excites much attention in view or the prospective action of Congress in limiting the legal tender circulation of the country to $356,000,000. If Congress decides that the Secretary has no right to issue legal tenders at his pleasure up to $400,000,000, the Treasury Department will have to work very close in consequence of the small currency balance.

The banks are complaining of a superabundance of National Bank notes, compared with the supply of legal tenders. The Treasury gave notice this morning that they would pay for 5-20s bought to-day entirely in National Bank notes. This action, however, may be dictated by its necessities.

Approved mercantile paper is quoted at 8 to 12.

STOCKS.

The stock market at the opening advanced slightly, but fell off steadily in the afternoon, closing heavy at the lowest prices of the day. The principal dealings, which were not large, were in Erie, Union Pacific, Western Union Telegraph Company, New York Central, Ohios, and Rock Island. The Rock Island Company have not publicly sold any of the 60,000 shares which report said would be sold to-day. There are indications that the stock is being secretly sold. Erie was the market stock. The proposed new loan is not maintaining its first favorable impression in London. The clique bearing the Union Pacific have been badly bitten during the last two days, and they were making haste today to close out. Western Union was weak, and declined about 1¼ per cent. The proposed reduction in rates is bringing considerable stock into Wall street for sale, and this is probably the cause of the decline.

BONDS.

Government bonds were firmer, and the decline of yesterday was nearly recovered. This was partly due to the firmer feeling in gold, and a better inquiry for bonds in this market. The offerings to the Treasury to-day amounted to only $218,600. Bonds are very scarce, but the offerings would have been larger had it not been known that payment would be in National Bank notes.

GOLD AND EXCHANGE.

Gold was firmer, advancing from 112 to 112⅜. Foreign exchanges heavy and lower.

PRODUCE.

Flour closes stronger for most grades under $8.50, with some speculative demand for No. 2 super and medium spring wheat extras. Holders of choice wheat are firm, and do not offer samples to any extent. Winter is scarce and firm. The export inquiry for spring is moderate. The market closes firm for choice spring, and steady for common qualities. Pork was quiet; 75 barrels new mess sold at $13.70 for uninspected, and $13.87½ for inspected. Cut meats—Dry salted shoulders are quoted steady at 5c on the spot; 500 city pickled shoulders sold at 5¼c; 300 smoked hams 15 lbs, at 11½c. Bacon is moderately active and easier, with sales of 100 boxes long clear, on spot, at 6⅜c; yesterday 1,000 boxes short clear at 7 5-16c. Lard was firmer, with sales of 1,200 tierces at 8½c, for Western on the spot, and 8 5-16c for March, and 8c for city on the spot.

NEW YORK.

The Elevated Railroad—Jay Gould's Denial—The Rush to See Stokes—Phelps, Dodge & Co.—Trinity Church Finances—The Murderers in the Tombs Uneasy—The Tweed Trial—Horrible Wife Murder.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—Stimulated by the fact that Commodore Vanderbilt has placed under contract all that portion of his Underground City Railway between Forty-second street and Harlem, the Directors of the Gilbert Elevated Railroad met to-day and resolved to begin at once the construction of their road, which will girdle Manhattan Island from the Battery to Kings bridge. The road will form an archway over the streets selected, from curb to curb, resting on light iron arches thirty-six feet apart. The speed of the fastest trains will be twenty miles an hour. President Watson and Mr. Barlow, of the Erie Road, and other prominent railway capitalists, are interested in the enterprise.

Jay Gould denies the telegraphic report that he has an agent in Springfield, Ill., looking after legislation affecting the Northwestern Railroad.

The boot and shoe manufacturers report an advance in spring goods of 7½ per cent.

Stokes was visited by his father to-day, and a turfite friend. The rush to see him exceeds that in the case of any other prisoner ever confined in the Tombs, many of the applicants being fashionable women. None are admitted except his relatives, the clergyman, and immediate friends. He walks every afternoon in the court-yard, attended by the Deputy Sheriff. He is still hopeful of a new trial.

The Custom House clerk of Phelps, Dodge & Co., who was reported on the sick list by the firm, is ascertained to have sailed for Europe some time between Jan. 1 and 8. The firm now say they gave him leave of absence on account of his health. It is this clerk who plied between the store and the Custom House.

A discussion over the income of Trinity Church is proceeding in the newspapers, which brings out figures that suggest a sort of Credit Mobilier somewhere in the management of its vast properties. A lively Sunday paper recently stated the income of Trinity at $6,000,000. The *Times* followed with an editorial denial that the church had ever received as much as $6,000,000 in any one year. To-day a correspondent of the *Times*, who gives his initials, says: The yearly income of the Church from all sources has, in fact, never exceeded $433,000, from which must be deducted the heavy annual charges for taxes, assessments, etc. In view of this apparently official exhibit, the heirs of Anneke Jans will have to be contented with less than a dollar apiece.

Matilda Heron, who arrived from San Francisco a few days ago, is an inmate of the Park Hospital in this city, suffering from alcoholic hysteria. Her little daughter is cared for in the same institution.

The murderers in the Tombs are very busy consulting with their lawyers, fearing now that hanging is about to break out in New York as an epidemic. Stokes thinks it very hard fortune that his case should be successively abandoned by Graham, McKeon, and Tremaine. Foster's case will come before the Court of Appeals next Monday. In the cases of Sharkey, Scannell, and King true bills have been found by the Grand Jury. Sharkey will be tried in the Court of General Sessions, and King and Scannell in the Oyer and Terminer, as soon as the Tweed trial is over. In the matter of Blakely, who killed his depraved niece, the papers have not yet gone before the Grand Jury. Rosenzwig and Hickey will have each a new trial, the first in the Supreme Court, the other in the General Sessions. In regard to Simmons, an inquest has yet to be held. The defence of Scannell will be conducted by Mr. Tremaine.

Father Burke, the famous Dominican, left New Orleans last evening on the steamer Continental for Memphis, *en route* for New York. His health is declining. It is understood that he is ordered to Rome.

SAN DOMINGO.

Purchase of Samana Bay by a Company of American Capitalists.

Synopsis of the Convention Agreed Upon by President Baez and the Association.

The Forerunner of Annexation.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—The *Sun*, to-morrow, prints the following important article, telling how the Bay of Samana has fallen in American hands, rendering it probable that the Island of San Domingo will soon follow. On the failure of the Senate to ratify the treaty between the United States and the Dominican Republic for the purchase of the Bay of Samana and its surroundings in the Isle of San Domingo, Colonel J. Warren Fabers was sent to this country by the Dominican Government with power to negotiate with private parties for the sale of the bay. On his arrival in New York he entered into a treaty with Mr. Rowland R. Hazard, Jr., a well-known real estate broker, his offer being to give to private purchasers the same privileges as were offered in the proposed treaty with the United States. Mr. Hazard began the organization of an association which would purchase the property on substantially the following conditions: As to previous contracts, the buyers to acquire all concessions which have been heretofore granted by the Dominican Government to citizens of the United States, for whatever purpose, including steamship grants, railroad and other franchises, and particularly the rights whereby a certain corporation, called the Samana Improvement Company, had some years ago acquired the right to survey lands in San Domingo, the authority to do which also vested in them the right to a large tract of land, which last franchise had been granted prior to the negotiation with the United States Government. The new agreement was very comprehensive in its nullification of the franchises granted to all others, and very broadly comprehensive in the rights sought to be secured to itself. When these preliminary arrangements had been agreed on, a company was formed to acquire all these rights by purchase. The completion of the company is somewhat significant. When this had been done, a draft of the Convention or agreement which the Company wanted the Dominican Government to ratify was made in this city, and a Commission was appointed to visit San Domingo and confer with President Baez. This Commission comprised Captain Samuels, Fleet Captain of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company; Mr. John Scott Stewart, nephew of Colonel Thomas A. Scott; Dr. S. G. Howe, the Boston philanthropist, who accompanied the Government expedition to the island, and B. L. Harrison, formerly private secretary to Jeff Davis. Colonel Fabens accompanied these gentlemen, who went to San Domingo on the steamer Tybee. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars in gold was taken by the Commissioners, with which to make the first payment in case the convention was ratified. A despatch was received from Puerto Plata, dated Jan. 8, announcing the ratification of the Convention, and the return of the steamer, which is expected in New York to-morrow.

The Company which has acquired the extraordinary rights cited, comprises A. B. Stockwell, Pacific Mail Steamship Company; Paul N. Spofford, Atlantic Mail Steamship Company; Goodner R. Spofford, S. L. M. Barlow, Henry, Clews, H. W. Gray, F. Schuchardt, John Stewart, C. K. Garrison, Oliver Ames, William G. Fargo, Dr. S. G. Howe. There are other names in the Company, whose names Mr. Hazard yesterday politely refused to give, saying it was not essential that it should be known, and that they had no special bearing on the business. Of the gentlemen named, Dr. Howe, was designated as the Resident Director of the Company, who will have charge of the Departments of Charities, Correction, and Education. Colonel Tabens has been appointed Resident Governor at Samana. The name of the Company is the Samana Bay Company of San Domingo. The Convention, as ratified, sets forth that it is a convention between the Company and the San Dominican Republic, whereby the latter makes a decree and declaration to be signed by the President of the Republic, and the authority designated by the Company and affirmed and ratified by the Senatus Consultus of San Domingo. The capital of the Company is $20,000,000. The convention is a voluminous document, including many details, relating to the government of the Company. The important parts are as follows:

The business of the Company is to be managed by a Board of Directors, who may be residents of San Domingo, the United States, or elsewhere. The meetings of the Board of Directors, may be held within the limits of the Dominican Republic or elsewhere. The Company is authorized to issue bonds to be secured by mortgages on any property that it has now or hereafter may acquire. The Company has full power to acquire by purchase, or otherwise hold and own property of any kind whatever, either real or personal, on the Island of St. Domingo, or elsewhere, either within or without the limits of the Dominican Republic; to sell the same or mortgage, to lease, or let the same; to carry on every kind of trade, every kind of manufacturing and mining, and to do all manner of commercial, insurance, and mechanical business, building, and agricultural operations, on all parts of the Isle of St. Domingo, and the Company may issue bonds in the furtherance of these objects, for the purpose of securing for the island a population which shall render efficient aid in developing the resources of the country and contributing to the increase of its revenue.

It is decided that all the rights, privileges, and immunities of every kind which, by treaty with the United States Government, as agreed by the Convention, for the lease of the bay and peninsula of Samana, dated Nov. 20, 1869, were ceded to the United States, are by this Convention transferred to the said Samana Bay Company in perpetuity, this Company to have and hold all public lands in the peninsula of Samana. The waters of Samana Bay, all the islands and the reefs therein, with full power and authority to sell and dispose of the same. The Company shall have the sole and exclusive right to construct wharves in the waters of the bay, of the reefs and islands therein, and to grant the right to others, and collect for its own use all the port dues, wharfage, all duties or taxes, whether of imports or exports, or both, and such direct taxes or assessments on the real or personal estate of all residents, emigrants, or visitors to any part of the bay, or the peninsula of Samana, and in and on any of the land grants of the property of this or any other Company organized by or under the authority of this Company, and owned or possessed by them, in fee or otherwise, and the members of the Company shall be exempt from military, civil, or other duties, except when voluntarily given by the individual concerned.

The Company may appoint its necessary officers, maintain a police force, and other forces and tribunals, as may be in its opinion necessary or proper, and to collect dues and charges, and to preserve order. The Company may build bridges, lease or charter steamships, or other vessels, and transfer the same. The said vessels may sail under its, the Company's flag, or such other flags as the Company may have authority to adopt, and no discrimination shall be made against any such vessel by any future laws, and the vessel may be officered and manned by men of any nationality whom the Company may see fit to employ. The Company may establish a bank of commission, deposit, and discount, with branches of any other place; they may construct wagon roads, railroads, telegraph lines, water navigation, canals, or other internal improvement, for twenty years. The Convention provides for land grants to the Company in aid of these various improvements. The Company, their franchises, privileges, property, and enterprises, are to be under the joint protection of the Dominican Republic and the Government of the United States of America, and the Company may at any time, and from time to time, solicit the intervention of either or both. If any misunderstanding should arise between the American Government and the Company, provision is made in the Convention for a reference to arbitration and authority to settle the dispute. In regard to this source is the convention, the Dominican Government preferred to refer differences to some European power, but the Company prefered arbitration.

The Convention gives the Company authority to issue special railroad, canal, telegraph, or other bonds, to be secured by special mortgages. The Company shall have the right of way all over the island, to construct its improvements everywhere, and all the lands so granted by the Dominican Government on account of such improvements shall be the sole and absolute property of this Company, and their assignees forever.

The Convention went in effect of the 1st day of January, 1873. Mr. Hazard said the treaty between the Dominican and the United States Governments stipulated that the United States should pay $150,000 in gold annually. The Samana Bay Company Convention provides for the same payment. Mr. Hazard had incidentally mentioned that the land grant in aid of telegraph wires would be one league to the mile. The reporter suggested that if the Company built many telegraph lines, they would entirely absorb the island, and not have to pay that $150,000 many years, whereat Mr Hazard smiled. The Convention as ratified confers the most extraordinary powers, and there can be no bar to the Company absorbing the whole island. The report suggested that this might not be feasible, for it would extinguish the power which granted the rights. Mr. Hazard thought this would hardly be done, as it invests the corporation owning the property with kingly powers.

It is proposed to institute the Massachusetts system for town governments, but what will be done as to the central authority is not yet determined.

Reporter—Is General Grant concerned in the transaction?

Mr. Hazard—Not in any way. He was not consulted as to the movement. We know that the project would be favorably entertained by him, but he is no wise connected.

Reporter—Is this a first step toward the annexation of San Domingo to the United States?

Mr. Hazard—It does not follow necessarily. Of course the control of Samana by Americans, and the consequent Americanizing of the island, which it would be natural to expect, would make the road to annexation easier, if it was desirable. The tendency to populate this island with a people largely composed of citizens of the United States whose sympathies would tend that way, and who would form an intelligent population which might be an acquisition to this country. But annexation is not the object of the company, and it will be much more profitable to us to remain separate and in the enjoyment of the rights we now have.

Reporter—The Company will have a chance to set up a model republic in Santo Domingo?

Mr. Hazard—Yes. There is a chance for free trade, free suffrage, and other improvements.

It is said that the new Company has already sublet the privilege in the Bay of Samana, for which they will receive a sum equal to the annual amount required from them, and this lease does not cover one hundredth part of the available resources of the same nature, to say nothing of the other almost illimitable capacity for development on land.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

INDIANA.

SENATE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. Jan. 15.—The Lieutenant Governor called the Senate to order for the first time, and immediately thereupon introduced a colored minister, who opened the session with prayer. The Lieutenant Governor then announced the standing committees.

Mr. Brown asked and obtained excuse from serving on the Judiciary Committee, the Committee on Corporations, and the Committee on Fees and Salaries.

A concurrent resolution was adopted for a Joint Committee of the two houses, to-morrow, at 2:30 p.m., for the purpose of hearing memorials and addresses from the ladies representing the Woman's Suffrage Association of Indiana.

New bills were offered for the establishment of a school for the education of idiotic and feeble-minded children on the Deaf and Dumb Asylum grounds; also, to compel railroads to put safe heating apparatus in their cars, to exclude all lights but by candles; also to provide that the sickness of a juryman shall not detain the trial; also that all mines and collieries shall be inspected once a year at least by the State Geologist, and increasing his pay to $3,000 a year, with an Assistant at $1,500; also a bill allowing counties to purchase $5,000 worth of grounds for agricultural fair purposes.

A number of bills passed to a second reading, one of which was to complete the Reformatory for Women; also to permit a firm to sue a partner who has failed to furnish his share of the capital; also two bills making libel and slander criminal offences.

HOUSE.

In the House new bills were introduced to prevent fraudulent removals of voters to carry elections in adjoining counties, wards, and precincts; also, to appropriate $40,000 for a building for incurably insane; also, two bills to amend the County Railroad Aid act; also, a bill to limit the time in which an action shall be commenced for recovery of land sold for taxes to five years; also, to allow bounties for red-fox scalps; also, to provide for a geological survey of the State; also, to amend the Execution laws so as to admit of a second offer of sale; also, to require Clerks of Courts to make double indexes of all records; also to prevent railroad forfeitures; also to prevent negligent or careless driving on highways; besides several Court bills.

The House was occupied with a discussion of the Per Diem bill, with regard to the State furnishing newspapers to members, resulting in the introduction of a bill to declare that the Constitution excludes the furnishing of newspapers and all perquisites. The matter was referred to Messrs. Woolen, Wilson of Ripley, and Wood.

The messages of Governors Baker and Hendricks were taken up, and the subjects discussed therein were appropriately referred.

A bill failed to pass for want of a constitutional majority, whereupon the House adjourned.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SENATE.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 15.—In the Senate to-day, a resolution was offered making the election of a United States Senator the special order for 10 o'clock on Tuesday.

A joint resolution was offered, amending the Constitution so as to prevent counties, towns, cities, villages, or school districts from the contraction of indebtedness for any purpose, exceeding 5 per cent of their taxable property.

Bills were introduced to authorize the Secretary of State to purchase Spencer's Index to the laws of Wisconsin; to appropriate $50,000 for the Northern Hospital for the Insane, at Oshkosh, $45,000 of which is for current expenses for the ensuing year; also, $85,000 for the State Hospital for the Insane, at Madison, of which $53,000 is for current expenses, the rest for repairs and additions; to amend the statutes so that persons desiring a change of venue on account of prejudice shall state the grounds of belief of such prejudice; to amend Section 16 of the School Code; also, some local bills.

Senator Irish presented the report of the Legislative Visiting Committee, and the Governor transmitted a report of General Samuel Harriman, State Agent for the protection of the St. Croix Railroad lands.

ASSEMBLY.

The Governor's message was referred to the different Standing Committees, except that part relating to the Harbor of Superior, which goes to a special Committee.

A resolution was offered that, after this week, the Legislature will not adjourn from Friday to Monday oftener than once in two weeks.

The resolution cutting off the reception of bills, except from Committees previously appointed, after Feb. 5, was adopted.

A Clerk was refused to the Committee on Incorporations, and the resolution adopted yesterday authorizing Clerks for the Committees on Judiciary, Railroads, Enrolled and Engrossed Bills, was reconsidered and tabled. Bills were introduced to amend the school code, so as to fix the time for the annual district school meetings the last Monday in August; to provide for the collection of State taxes in certain cases; to prevent seining in back-waters and bayous; to remedy the defects in the law of 1872 in regard to the procuring of right-of-way by railroads; to provide for the payment of certificates issued to witnesses in criminal cases.

The Speaker appointed Gibbs, Thornton, and Doyle on the Joint Committee to investigate the management of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home.

The Senate resolution favoring cheaper postage, and the Assembly resolution to amend the Constitution so as to provide for biennial sessions, were referred.

MICHIGAN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 15.—In the House to-day, the special Committee on Taxation was appointed—Eggleston, Kent, Sanderson, Calhoun, West (Berrien), Lamb, Lapeer, and Hoyt (Tuscola).

The General Appropriation bill for the expenses of the Legislature passed the Senate.

The House passed the bill authorizing the Governor to fill the vacancies in the Wayne County Board of Auditors, as a fear is entertained that the retiring County Treasurer will not pay to his successor the funds remaining in his possession without a receipt from a full Board, as Michael Kennedy, one of the members, recently died. The County Treasurer's official bond expires in four days.

The Senate held a caucus this evening for the nomination of President *pro tem.* Philip H. Emerson, of Calhoun, and J. W. Childs, of Washtenaw, were candidates. The first informal ballot Emerson had 12; Childs, 13; Wesson, of Detroit, 1. Formal ballot, Emerson, 16. Emerson's nomination was made unanimous. Childs had 11 votes.

Emerson presided over the Senate at the Court of Impeachment, at the trial of Commissioner Edmonds last May. He is Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and a prompt and efficient presiding officer.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 15.—Colonel L. V. Bogy was declared United States Senator in joint session of the Legislature to-day, after which he was conducted to the Speaker's desk by Governor Woodson, and a Committee appointed for the purpose, and made a speech, in which he promised to represent the people of the State and the entire West; to be a representative of the people to with fidelity and faithfulness, to favor revenue sufficient only for strictly economical government and the payment of the debt; the restoration of State rights, and the placing of the Southern States on a proper footing with amnesty to all, and to defend the interests of the West from the encroachments of Eastern monopolists. The speech was received with great applause.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 15.—In the Senate to-day, the Senate bill to exempt dentists from jury duty was passed. In the House, bills were introduced to require foreign corporations exercising franchises in Ohio and those acting under a special charter to organize under Ohio laws; to apportion the State into ten districts for representation in the State Board of Agriculture; repealing the clause of the law requiring engineers to ring bells on locomotives at every railroad crossing continuously for eighty rods, and to repeal the Dentistry act of May, 1868.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 15.—In the Kellogg Legislature, John Ray was unanimously elected United States Senator, to fill the term made vacant by the resignation of Kellogg. It is understood that he left for Washington this evening.

In the People's Legislature in joint session, in a ballot for United States Senator, long term, Warmoth had 27, Moncure 20, McDonald 14, Bussey 12, blank 11. Total, 84. No election. Will ballot again to-morrow.

KANSAS.

TOPEKA, Jan. 15.—The Legislature met to-day. The House organized by selecting Josiah Kellogg, of Leavenworth, Speaker; A. R. Banks, of Lawrence, Clerk. The Senate did not organize, but held a caucus and nominated M. M. Murdock, President *pro tem.*; George C. Crowther, Secretary. Four women were given places as clerks. The Governor's message will be delivered to-morrow.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—A bill was introduced to-day in the Assembly for a constitutional amendment excluding from the right of suffrage any one convicted of bribery, or larceny, or any infamous crime, or who has become interested in any wager on any election.

FIRES.

Destruction of Property Yesterday.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CADIZ, O., Jan. 15.—The most destructive fire ever known here broke out about half-past 3 this morning. It originated in a large frame building on Main street, owned by S. Ferguson, occupied by him as a grocery and dwelling, and McCoy & Swan's book store. The fire spread rapidly in both directions, destroying John Phillips' shoe store and dwelling; Quest & Cassett's jewelry store; Dr. Sharp's drug store; W. C. Brown's dry goods store; and William Hamilton's shoe store and dwelling. By great exertions the *Republican* office, First National Bank, and Tipton's Block were saved. Loss from $50,000 to $60,000. Insurance about $20,000. The air was still, with a light rain. But for this, the entire business portion of the city would have been burned, as water was very scarce. The origin of the fire is still a mystery.

CADIZ, Ohio, Jan. 15.—A fire occurred at this place, this morning, at 3 o'clock, destroying four large buildings on Main street, in the very centre of the business portion of the town. The loss in buildings and goods is estimated at $40,000. The total insurance on the property destroyed amounts to about $20,000. The losers by the fire are; William Hamilton, dealer in boots and shoes; building, household goods, and stock; loss $10,000; insurance $2,400, in the Columbian Mutual. W. C. Browne, dealer in dry goods; loss, $7,000; insured for $3,000, in the Jefferson, of Steubenville. McCoy & Swan, dealers in stationery, wall paper, etc.; loss, $6,000; insurance, $4,000. John Phillips, dealer in boots and shoes; loss, $1,000; no insurance. Samuel Ferguson, dealer in groceries; building, household goods, and stock; loss, $12,000; insurance, $5,000. Misses Phillips, building and household goods; loss, $5,000; insurance, $1,500. B. K. Quest, jeweller; loss, $200. Dr. W. T. Sharp, drugs and medicines; loss, $1,000, covered by insurance. Mrs. Sarah Pittis, building partially destroyed; loss, $5,000; insurance, $3,000. Our new steam fire engine saved a large portion of the town from destruction, and has paid its cost several times over. The cause of the fire is unknown.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15.—A portion of the late Edwin Forrest's library was burned to-day.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 15.—Last evening the planing mill of Messrs. Trimble, McIntyre & Co., in Allegheny City, together with five dwellings, was entirely destroyed by fire. The total loss is $16,000, on which there is a small insurance.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15.—A fire occurred this morning at the late residence of Edwin Forrest, in this city. A portion of the library was destroyed, including nearly all his valuable Shaksperean collection. The famous original copy of Shakspeare was consumed. It was published in 1623, and valued at $5,000. The fire did not extend beyond the library. The gallery containing the paintings and art collection was not injured. The fire originated from a defective flue. Loss, $15,000 to $20,000.

Shipwrecks.

BARBADOES, Jan. 13.—Steamship Erie, of the United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company's line, from Rio Janeiro to New York, via the West Indian ports, burned at sea on the 1st of January off Pernambuco. All on board were saved.

HAVANA, Jan. 14.—The British ship Monteagle, Captain Scott, from New Orleans for Bremen, with a cargo of cotton, was wrecked at Great Andrew's, one of the Bahama banks. Her mate and four sailors arrived here in boats yesterday, and report that the Captain and rest of the crew were in another boat, and are probably saved.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 15.—Newfoundland journals contain the following news: The schooner Elizabeth, of Carbonear, has been wrecked near the channel. Five dead bodies have been recovered. The schooner Magnolia, from Sydney, was lost at Chance Bay. The Captain and four men were drowned. The mate, who was the sole survivor, was washed ashore and saved.

A Successful Forgery.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 15.—Cooper, Rees & Co., bankers, of this city, were swindled to the amount of $4,900, on Saturday last, by payment of a bogus draft for that amount, purporting to be drawn by Gibson, Casanova & Co., bankers, New York, and payable to the order of R. S. Knox, Baltimore. The firm had received a telegram the same day bearing the name of the New York firm, advising them of the amount, and the draft was paid on presentation. The fraud was successful, owing to the fact that the same party had a short time previously presented two genuine drafts from the same firm in New York, of each of which they advised the Baltimore firm by telegraph.

Leather Losses by the Boston Fire.

BOSTON, Jan. 15.—The report of the New England Shoe and Leather Association, made at the annual meeting to-day, gives the losses of the trade by the great fire, as follows: Hides, $350,000; sole leather, $1,250,000; upper, including splits, $1,500,000; calf skins, $1,000,000; sheep skins and linings, $1,000,000; morocco and goat skins, $600,000; boots and shoes, $4,500,000; findings, machinery, &c., $800,000; making the total loss, $11,250,000.

The report says that, notwithstanding these heavy losses, the trade has stood up firmly. A few jobbers have been unable to meet payments at maturity; some extensions have been granted, and some dividends have been accepted, yet the number of failures during the year have been quite small.

Did Stokes Contemplate Suicide?

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—When the cell in which Stokes was confined, was searched, a bottle was found in a corner, which, on examination by a chemist, was found to contain a concentrated solution of strychnine. The result of the analysis was reported to-day.

POLITICAL.

THE KANSAS SENATORSHIP.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 15.—Another caucus of the members opposed to Pomeroy was held to-night, and it transpired that seventy-eight members pledged themselves to oppose the election of that Senator. There was no balloting in the caucus, but the speeches indicated a very strong anti-Pomeroy sentiment.

Judge Lowe left Washington to-day and will arrive here next Saturday. His friends are confident that he will consent to be a candidate in opposition to Pomeroy, and are now working actively in his behalf. Pomeroy's men are equally confident that he is out of the contest, and intends to stay out. In a caucus ballot of the opposition, Lowe would get more votes than any announced anti-Pomeroy candidate, but most likely the opposition will have to name an entirely new man, in order to conciliate all interests. The canvass so far has been conducted without the use of money, whiskey, or free lunch.

THE KANSAS SENATORSHIP.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 15.—The *Democrat* has a special from Topeka, Kan., which, referring to Senatorial matters, says there is considerable caucusing going on, but no definite results had been reached. The contest seems to be narrowing down to Pomeroy and Governor Harvey. Judge Lowe is expected to arrive from Washington on Saturday, and his coming may give a new turn to the struggle. The anti-Pomeroy elements have held a general caucus, at which fifty-one members announced themselves opposed to Pomeroy's re-election. It requires sixty-seven to elect. The opposition to Pomeroy is divided between Harvey, Lowe, Logan, and Kalloch, and no organized attempt has been made to centre it on any one of them.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, Jan. 15.—Wm. B. Small was to-day nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the First New Hampshire District, and Austin F. Pike in the Third District.

THE WEATHER.

War Department Prognostications.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15.—Probabilities—For New England, easterly and southerly winds, rising temperature, cloudy weather, and rain, except possibly snow for the northern portion. For the South Atlantic and Middle States, easterly to Southerly winds, cloudy weather, and rain, but winds shifting to westerly and southerly probably on Thursday afternoon and night, with falling temperature and clearing weather. From the Gulf northward to upper lakes and Lake Erie, winds shifting to westerly and northerly, a decided fall of temperature, and clear and clearing weather. For Missouri and Northwest, northerly to westerly winds, and generally clear and cold weather.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—Money steady at 6@7.

Sterling steady at 109¼@109⅝.

Gold firmer; rising from 112 to 112⅜, closing at 112¼@112⅜. Loans 1@3¼ for carrying, and then 1-64 for use. Clearings, $51,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $293,000.

Governments ⅛@1 per cent higher, and strong. The Treasury bought only $197,600 at 111 98-100@111 99-100.

State bonds weak.

Stocks opened steady, and advanced ⅛@⅜ per cent, but eventually became weak, and declined ¼ to 1½ per cent. Erie was the weakest stock, and after an advance to 62¼, fell to 60¾. Western Union declined from 84⅜ to 82⅝, the talk of a reduction in rates bringing considerable stock on the market. Ohios rose to 47½, and fell to 46½. Pacific Mail fell ⅜. The Stockwell party are reported the borrowers. Rock Island and Lake Shore fell ¾. Union Pacific rose to 36½, but closed at 35¾. The balance of the list declined ⅛@¼ per cent. The Rock Island Company did not sell the 60,000 shares advertised for to-day. It is believed they intend to market them in small lots. It is reported Gould and Clark are short of Western Union, Ohios, and New York Central, with Vanderbilt and Smith as their opponents.

Starling, 109¼.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	85⅝	Coupons, '67	115
5-20s of '62	113⅜	Coupons, '68	114⅜
Coupons, '64	114	New 5s	111⅜
Coupons, '65	114⅝	10-40s	111
Coupons, '65 (new)	113⅜	Currency 6s	113⅜

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93	Virginias, old	45
Tennessees, old	79¾	North Carolina, old	33⅝
Tennessees, new	50	North Carolinas, new	18
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	101	St. Paul	52
W. U. Tel	72⅝	St. Paul pfd	77⅜
Quicksilver	46⅜	Wabash	73
Adams Express	95	Wabash pfd	84
Wells Fargo	84	Fort Wayne	92
American Express	69	Terre Haute	10
United States Ex	79⅜	Terre Haute pfd	30
Pacific Mail	71	Chicago & Alton	112
New York Central	101⅜	C. & A. pfd	115
Erie	44⅝	O. & M.	46⅝
Erie pfd	76	C., C. & C.	[illegible]
Harlem	115⅜	C., B. & Q.	136
Harlem pfd	120	Lake Shore	92⅜
Michigan Central	106⅜	Indiana Central	138
Pittsburgh	89⅜	Illinois Central	123
Northwestern	80⅜	Union Pacific stocks	35⅜
Northwestern pfd	88	Union Pacific bonds	56⅜
Rock Island	111½	Central Pacific bonds	99⅜
N. J. Central	100⅝		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 15—11 a. m.—Flour, 29s 6d. Wheat—Winter, 12s@12s 2d; spring, 11s 4d@12s 3d; white, 12s 3d@12s 6d; club, 12s 9d@13s. Corn, 28s 3d. Pork, 62s 6d. Lard, 38s.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 15—5 p. m.—Breadstuffs dull and unchanged.

LONDON, Jan. 15—5 p. m.—Consols—Money, 92@92⅛; account, 92⅛@92¼; 5-20's of '65, 93⅛; 5-20's of '67, 93⅝; 10-40's, 90; new 5's, 90⅜; Erie, 49.

The rate of discount for 3 months' bills, in open market, is 3-16 per cent below the bank rate.

The rate for money at the Stock Exchange, on Government securities, is lower than the bank rate by ⅛ per cent.

Refined petroleum, 22s.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—Rentes, 54f 27c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 15.—Cotton—Dull, with downward tendency; middling upland, 10d; Orleans, 10⅛d. Sales, 10,000 bales American; 6,000 bales speculation, and 2,000 export. Sales cotton deliverable this month, shipped from Savannah and Charleston, 9⅞d. Sales cotton shipped from Savannah and Charleston December and January, 9 13-16d.

Breadstuffs dull. Red winter wheat, 12s@12s 3d. Flour, 29s 6d. Corn, 28s 3d.

Cheese, 66s. Cumberland middles, 34s; short rib middles, 35s.

ANTWERP, Jan. 15.—Refined petroleum, 52f.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 15.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, including 29 cars reported to arrive, 1,870, making the total supply for the week thus far 5,831, or 343 cars, against 132 cars the same time last week. The market is slow and weak at yesterday's prices. About 1,600 were disposed of. Sales to-day: 449 Illinois steers, 1,207 to 1,417, at $6.00@7.00; 95 Kentucky steers, 1,236, at $6.37½; 138 Texas steers, 1,125 to 1,164, at $5.35; 10 Michigan steers, 1,017, at $5.00; 40 Cherokee steers, 1,037 to 1,070, at $5.12½@5.30; 41 Ohio stockers, 938 to 983, at $4.65@4.90; 20 State stillers, 983, at $4.62½; 34 Cherokee stockers, 873, at $3.75.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Today 4,600, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,600, against 9,000 the same time last week. Market lively and firm at last week's closing prices. Sales: 1,168 Michigan sheep, 75 to 92, at $5.00@5.87½; 668 Illinois sheep, 77 to 88, at $4.00@5.75; 713 Ohio sheep, 88 to 102, at $5.60@6.00; 100 State sheep, 95, at $5.60; 166 Pennsylvania sheep, 80, at $5.25; 125 Canada sheep and lambs, 111 to 135, at $5.75@7.37½.

HOGS—To-day 1,500, making the total for the week thus far 17,200, against 17,300 the same time last week. Market slow at 15c per cwt off from yesterday's rates. Heavy hogs rule $4.20 to $4.30; light hogs, $4.35@4.40, with selected lots a shade higher figure. Sales, 1,400 Ohio hogs, 169 to 229, at $4.35@4.45.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—There was an improved feeling in trade to-day, with increased operations in cotton and woolen goods. The market for cottons is very firm in all descriptions. Wamsutta bleached shirtings advanced to 19c. The agents and jobbers now ask outside rates for the makes lately advanced. Rolled jacconets have an upward tendency. A large jobbing firm offer the entire product of the White Company's ginghams at 13½c per yard. Foreign goods dull.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 15.—Crude petroleum very heavy, dull, and prices lower, $2.02. No refined petroleum; quiet and unchanged. Philadelphia delivery, 27c; New York, 27½c. On cars here for Western trade, 19½c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—COTTON—Opened steady, closed quiet; middling upland, 20½c. Sales of future 9,700 bales, as follows: January, 19⅝c; February, 19 11-16@19¾c; March, 19 15-16@20⅛c; April, 20 5-16@20⅜c; May, 20 3-16@20⅜c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firmer; more active; receipts, 4,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $6.50@6.50; common to good, $7.15@7.65; good to choice, $7.65@8.00; white wheat extras, $1.75@9.50; extra Ohio, $7.30@7.75; St. Louis, $7.65@12.50. Rye flour in fair demand; $4.70@5.50. Corn meal steady; yellow Western, $3.40@3.50; white do, $3.50. Grain—Wheat—Spring firmer, offerings light. Wheat firmer, quiet in moderate export demand; receipts, 25,000 bu; No. 3 spring, $1.50@1.55; good No. 2 Chicago spring, afloat, $1.62; choice No. 2 Northwestern, $2.15@2.15; prime No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.83; red Western, $1.85@1.90. Rye firm. Barley quiet. Malt dull. Corn dull; steady; receipts, 28,000 bu; old Western mixed, 65½@66c; choice, 66½c; do. in store, 63½@64c; new Western mixed, 63½@63¾c. Oats firmer; active; receipts, 37,000 bu; Western mixed, 50@53½c; black Western, 48@50c.

EGGS—Firm; Western, 37@37½c.

HAY—Unchanged.

HOPS—Quiet and firm at 44@55c for 1872.

LEATHER—In fair demand and firm at 28@31c; Orinoco, 27@28½c.

WOOL—Firmly held, and demand chiefly for fleece and pulled at 55@61c; unwashed, 45@47c; Western fleece, 60@64c; domestic fleece, 67@71c; tubbed, 71c.

GROCERIES—Coffee very firm; Rio, 16@19¼c. Sugar steady; common Cuba, 8@8½c. Molasses steady; Porto Rico, 48c. Rice firm at 8@9c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 9@9¼c; refined, 23@23¼c.

TURPENTINE—Dull at 56½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork very dull; mess, $13.75@13.88; prime mess, $14.50. Beef more active; mess, $10.00@17.00; extra, $12.00@13.25. Hams firm at $30.00@32.00. Tierce dull and nominal. Prime mess beef, $21.00@22.00; India, $23.00@25.00. Cut meats quiet; shoulders, 5¼c; 9@10½c. Middles dull; short clear, 7½c; long and short clear, 7¼c; long clear, January, 7c; short clear, January, 7⅛@7¼c. Lard firmer; Western steam, 8@8⅛c; kettle, 8⅛@8 5-16c.

BUTTER—Firmer; Western, 11@18c.

CHEESE—Firm; 12@14½c.

METALS—Manufactured copper firm; ingot lake firm at 34½@34¾c; pig iron dull and scarce at $49.00@50.00; American, $44.00@48.00; bar firm at $110.00; Russia sheet, 16@18¼c gold; nails quiet; cut, $5.00; clinch, $5.50@7.25; horse-shoe, 21@23c.

WHISKEY—Lower at 93¾@94c, closing at 94c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Stock light; treble, $7.50@9.00; family, $9.50@10.75. Corn firm; mixed, 63c; white, 64@65c. Oats quiet; 48@48½c. Bran, $1.35.

HAY—Firmer; prime, $38.00@40.00; choice, $42.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; new, 13½c. Bacon active; 6¾@9½c; no clear sides. Hams firm; 16@17c. Lard quiet; tierce, 8@8⅛c; keg, 9¼@9½c.

GROCERIES—Sugar firmer; inferior, 5@6c; common, 6¼@7c; fair to fully fair, 7½@8½c; prime, 9@9¼c. Molasses active; fair to choice, 53@68c.

WHISKEY—Scarce and firmer; Louisiana, 94c; no Western here.

COTTON—Steady; sales 3,500 bales good; ordinary at 17¾c; low middlings, 18¾c; middlings, 19½c; middlings, New Orleans, 19¾c; receipts, 10,093 bales; exports to Liverpool, 8,492 bales; the Continent, 2,400 bales; coastwise, 2,307 bales; stock, 166,114 bales.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat, demand fair; market firm; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.70; amber Michigan, $1.66 spot; seller last half January, $1.68¼; seller February, $1.71¼; seller last half of February, $1.74; No. 2 amber Illinois, $1.66; red, $1.69; No. 2 do, $1.64; seller April, $1.75. Corn dull, and prices a shade lower; high mixed, 37¾c; seller February, 39c; seller March, 40½c; seller May, 43¾c. Oats dull and a shade lower; No. 2, 32c.

DRESSED HOGS—$4.00@4.60.

CLOVER SEED—$5.12½ asked, $5.10 offered for a prime lot.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 400 brls; wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 19,000 bu; oats, 200 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 300 brls; wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 800 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Jan. 15.—GRAIN—Wheat—Demand active and higher; extra white, $1.91; No. 1, $1.81½@1.82; amber, $1.84@1.64½. Corn steady at 41½c. Oats in good demand at full prices.

DRESSED HOGS—$4.70.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Jan. 15.—Flour steady. Wheat nominal and inactive. Corn dull and nominal; No. 2 Western, 58c. Oats and rye neglected. Barley is in good demand.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Demand light; holders firm; No. 1, Milwaukee, $1.28; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.22. Oats—Only a limited jobbing demand; No. 2, 25½c. Corn in fair demand, and advanced; No. 2 mixed, 34c. Rye quiet and unchanged; No. 1, 65c. Barley scarce and firm; No. 2 fall, 77c.

RECEIPTS—3,000 brls flour; 14,000 bu wheat.

SHIPMENTS—10,000 brls flour; 2,000 bu wheat.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat dull and inactive; No. 1 red winter held at $1.70; No. 2 do, $1.65. Corn nominal; mixed, 45@46c; mixed on track, 43c. Oats quiet and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Dull and lower; standard white held at 20@20½c for cash car lots.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 15.—COTTON—Quiet; 19¾c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat firm. Other grain steady.

GROCERIES—Firm and in fair demand.

OILS—Steady.

EGGS—Steady.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominally unchanged. Lard dull; steam 7 3-16@7¼c; kettle 7¼@7½c. Bulk meats steady. Bacon steady at previous prices. Green meats easy; shoulders 3¾c. Sales of clear rib at 5¼c; hams 7½c for 15 lbs average; sales of 15 lb average at 8¼c.

HOGS—$3.75@4.10; principal sales at $4.00. Receipts 3,400.

WHISKEY—Firm; 90c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 15.—COTTON—Dull and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour in good demand; full prices; super, $4.75@5.50; extra winter, $5.75@6.50; double extra, $6.50@7.00. Wheat in fair demand and firm; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.27½@1.28; No. 3 fall, $1.75, No. 2 $1.85. Corn in fair demand and advanced; No. 2 mixed, 32@33c on east track; 33½@35c East St. Louis Elevator; 40c in St. Louis warehouse. Oats in fair demand and advanced; No. 2, 29@30c in elevator. Barley quiet and unchanged. Rye—No sales.

WHISKEY—Stronger at 90@91c.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominal at $12.00. Dry salt dull; only orders for trade. Bacon in fair demand for futures; shoulders and clear rib sides, buyer March, 8@7¼c. Lard—Lower; prime steam, 6¾c.

HOGS—Dull at $3.40@3.70, mostly $3.60. Number of hogs killed to date, 430,000.

CATTLE—Firmer at 3@6c for medium to extra.

RECEIPTS—3,000 brls flour, 3,000 bu wheat, 5,000 bu corn, 2,000 bu oats, 7,164 hogs; cattle, none.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; superfine, $4.50@5.50; extra, $6.00@6.50; Wisconsin and Minnesota, $8.25@8.75; Pennsylvania and Ohio, and Indiana, $8.25@9.25. Wheat; prime in moderate request, with full prices; red, $1.95@2.00; amber and white, $2.05. Rye dull. Corn; old yellow, 65c; new, 59@61c; oats steady; white, 50@53c; mixed, 46@48c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 14½@15c; refined, 24@27c.

WHISKEY—Firm at 93@93c.

MARRIED.

GUSEY—MITCHELL—On Jan. 14th, by the Rev. F. J. Goodspeed, at his residence, Mr. John B Gusey and Miss Annie B. Mitchell, both of this city.

DIED.

COLLINS—At his residence, 226 Burnside-st., Wednesday, Jan. 15, 1873, Dr. James A. Collins, aged 45 years.

Funeral will take place at the residence this 11 a. m. Dr. Collins was a member of Oriental Lodge. All friends are invited to attend carriages to Rosehill.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, (ESTABLISHED JANUARY, 1856.) Office and Salesrooms, Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

Will hold Weekly Sales throughout the year 1873.

Mondays—REAL ESTATE.
Tuesdays—BOOTS AND SHOES.
Wednesdays—HORSES, CARRIAGES, AND HARNESS.
Thursdays—DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS, &c.
Saturdays—HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Cash advances made on receipt of Merchandise. Consignments solicited.

DRY GOODS, Custom-Made Clothing, Shirts, Drawers, Etc., On THURSDAY, Jan. 16, at 9½ o'clock.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BUTTERS & CO.

Regular Saturday's Sale at 55 and 57 South Canal-st., Saturday, Jan. 18, at 9½ o'clock, of HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND OTHER MERCHANDISE.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO. 22, 24 and 26 East Randolph-st.

1026 INDIANA-AV. Fourth dwelling from Twenty-second-st. The Entire Contents of a First-class Dwelling.

Parlor and Chamber Furniture, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture, China, Glass and Silver Ware, Carpets, Stoves, Mirrors, lot of House Plants, an elegant Piano cost $800, on THURSDAY, Jan. 16, at 10 o'clock.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

AT AUCTION, CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Carpets, Stoves, &c., Removed from Wabash-av. Also, to close, for whom it may concern,

14 Parlor Desks, 25 Centre Tables, 15 Hat Trees, W. G. Crockery, Yellow and Rockingham Ware, Glassware, Brussel's and Wool Carpets, on Saturday, Jan. 18, at 9½ o'clock.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By HARRISON & CO.

GREAT BANKRUPT SALE Of wholesale stock of M. BUMSKI, consisting of Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, Regulators, Silver Plated Ware, Watchmakers' Materials, Tools, Glass Show Cases, Fixtures, and Safe.

Above sale will take place on THURSDAY, Jan. 16, at 10 a. m., at 273 Wabash-av. Goods are now ready for examination, and the trade and public are invited to call. By order of assignee. HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers.

By EDWIN A. RICE & CO.

At the private residence 401 West Madison-st., on Thursday, Jan. 16, at 101-2 a. m.

Attractive sale of Parlor, Bed-room, and Dining Furniture. Sale positive.